The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 2 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 10 cents; subscribers (for half year), $2.50, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1876. NO. 170.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—

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REMOVAL.

The Commercial

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About April 1st, 1876,

Where we will be happy to see all our Old Friends and Patrons.

The Commercial Printing Co.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 23, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. Newmyer's classification bill was amended on motion of Dr. Woods, to give minority representation.

The Senate passed the following:

Supplement to an act fixing the pay of road commissioners, road and bridge viewers and reviewers and commissioners to run township lines.

Authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to devise a plan or plans for the government of cities.

Supplement to the act regulating elections.

Authorizing the appointment of women prison inspectors.

To amend the act approved April, 1875, so that the money raised by tax on personal, oil and water may be used in purchasing hose for fire companies.

Supplement to an act providing the manner in which county bridges shall be built by the county of Luzerne, changing the time of making application before the grand jury, and preventing interested parties from acting with the jury.

The bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States over certain land in Bucks county, to be used as a cemetery, was defeated.

The bills debated on second reading were principally usury laws.

Recess.

Bills on Second Reading—Act to repeal the act to regulate the execution and transfer of notes given for patent rights. Negatived.

Act to prescribe the manner by which Courts of Quarter Sessions may divide townships into election districts. Amended and p sse ed for the present.

Joint resolution directing the printing of reports and documents for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives and the several departments of the State government. Passed.

Act to exempt persons who religiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath from the penalties of the act of April 22, 1794. Messrs. Jones, Anderson, of Allegheny, and Stanton advocated the passage of the foregoing bill in lengthy speeches, while Messrs. Davis, Newmyer, Herr, Payne and Chestnut opposed the same. Passed.

The Governor nominated to the Senate the following appointments:

Notaries Public—A. B. Rutledge and H. D. Murray, of Pittsburgh; T. C. Campbell, of Butler, Butler county.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The famous Boom bill, reducing the tolls of the Susquehanna Boom Company, over which an annual contest has been made in the Legislature for many years, was passed second reading by a vote of 135 yeas to 42 nays. It has already passed the Senate, and from all appearances Peter Herdic will have to reduce his tolls to one dollar per thousand for boomage. The Allegheny county members voted solid for the bill.

On the bill fixing the rate of interest and establishing a penalty for usury, Mr. Long offered an amendment to authorize contracts to be made above six per cent., which was debated until the close of the morning session.

Bill No. 6, reclassifying cities, was amended in its title and passed.

The following bill passed: An act relative to the official acts of foreign notaries.

The following was defeated: An act to fix the salaries of the several State officers of this Commonwealth, the number of clerks to be employed in the several departments and their compensation, and providing for the incidental expenses of said department.

There was a discussion on several bills on second reading, the usury law being the principal one under discussion.

The House adjourned.

RHODE ISLAND.

Republican State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, March 23.—The Republican State Convention met to-day and renominated the present State officers, headed by Henry Lippitt for Governor.

The convention elected as delegates to the National Republican Convention, Cincinnati, Charles Hart, Charles C. Vance, T. Henry Howard, James M. Pendleton, Charles Nourse, Nelson W. Aldrich, Isaac T. Williams and Edward L. Freeman.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1876.

AN ABSCONDING BANK BOOKKEEPER.

A bookkeeper named Hedden, of the Marine Bank, has absconded, and an examination of his books shows that the bank has been defrauded of $38,000. It appears that whenever Henry Bode, a customer of the bank, sent his check for deposit, Hedden would raise it, say from $500 to $1,500. Bode has been arrested, charged with being in collusion with Hedden.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Sale of the Sunbury and Lewistown.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad was sold here to-day for $161,000. The purchaser was J. K. Valentine, who is acting as attorney for a number of parties who intend to run the road. He paid $150,000 down in cash.

The Whisky Trials.

CHICAGO, March 23.—In the Federal Court this morning the trial of Rush & Pahiman, distillers, was continued. The testimony taken goes to prove that Junker, of the firm of Roelle, Junker & Co., paid to Rehm $13,000. Roelle testified that he paid sums of money to Hessing, but could not state in what amount. He supposed the money was to be used for political purposes. He deprecated this illegal way of conducting business, but his firm, as well as others, was obliged to do business illegally, in order to protect themselves. The court adjourned at eleven o'clock till to-morrow, on account of the sickness of a juror.

Incendiary Fires at Scranton.

SCRANTON, March 23.—The Opera House and Boston Dry Goods store were burned this morning, inflicting a loss of $150,000; insurance $75,000. Positive evidence exists that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Only a few moments before the fire broke out in the Opera House an attempt was made to fire the Second National Bank, and to-night an incendiary fire has been discovered in the Postoffice block. A was discovered in the Postoffice block. A council was called by the Mayor to take special action in the matter, and the city has offered a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the incendiaries. Two previous attempts were made to burn the Opera House within the past week.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON D. C., March 23, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the bill to permit the Judge of the District Court in Pennsylvania to be retired.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the Senate to take up and dispose of the resolution to investigate alleged frauds in the recent elections in Mississippi.

Mr. WRIGHT said he would ask the Senator from Michigan [Christiancy] to call up and press for consideration the motion to reconsider the vote on the bill fixing the salary of the President.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY said he did not care to call up the matter; he had given such notice the other day, because he thought some friends of the measure wanted to say something more on the subject; he had no interest in its reconsideration; he only gave Senators in favor of the measure another chance to speak.

Mr. WRIGHT said he would not now urge the matter, but he thought it should be called up speedily and disposed of.

The morning hour expiring, the CHAIR laid before the Senate the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill to count the vote for President and Vice President.

Mr. MERRIMON proposed to amend the second section so as to make it read: "Such return shall be counted which shall be duly authenticated by the State authorities recognized by and in harmony with the United States, as provided by the Constitution." The question was taken on Mr. Merrimon's amendment and it was declared lost.

Mr. RANDOLPH then proposed the following amendment as an additional section to the bill, as follows: "To insure each State the count of its electoral vote, except it shall be rejected as provided for in section one of this act, it is declared the duty of each House of Congress to record its vote by ayes and noes upon all questions as to which are the true and valid returns of a State, and it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each House to immediately forward to the other a true and detailed return of such vote. Should it then appear that the two Houses have failed to agree as to which are the true and valid returns they shall immediately reassemble and the President of the Senate shall announce those returns as valid which shall have received a majority of all the votes cast in both Houses of Congress, considered as if a joint meeting had assembled. Should it occur that the aggregate vote of both Houses be equally divided upon a question, then, and in that case, the President of the Senate shall give the casting vote." The amendment was lost—ayes 12, nays 37.

The bill was amended in its phraseology, without materially altering its meaning, and the question recurred on the passage of the bill.

Mr. HAMLIN asked the Senate to lay aside the pending bill and take up the Post Route bill, and the Senate agreed. In commencing its consideration, it was ascertained that the Post Route bill had been sent to the printers with the pending amendments.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. WELLS, of Missouri, introduced a bill to examine the evidence of expenditures made by Missouri to State troops, and also evidence as to supplies furnished to troops, and which have not been paid for. Referred.

Mr. SEELYE moved to reconsider the vote by which the House non-concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill to supply the deficiency at the Red Cloud Agency, the amendment being to increase the appropriation from $100,000 to $150,000. After remarks by Messrs. Seelye, Atkins and others, Mr. Seelye withdrew his motion.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to reduce the area of the military reservation of Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, to an area of fifty-four square miles. Passed.

Mr. A. S. WILLIAMS, of Michigan, from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the commissioned officers to make deposits under the act of May 15, 1872. Passed. Also a bill repealing the law which forbids the appointment to any position in the army of any person who served in any capacity in the military, naval or civil service of the Confederate States in the late rebellion. Passed.

Mr. BANNING, from the same committee, reported a bill to regulate the pay of army officers. The bill fixes the pay as follows: general, $100,36; lieutenant-general, $5,000; major general, $6,000; brigadier general, $5,000; colonel, $3,500; lieutenant colonel, $3,000; major, $2,500; captain (mounted), $2,093; captain (not mounted), $1,800; adjutant, $1,800; first lieutenant (mounted), $1,700; first lieutenant (not mounted), $1,393; second lieutenant (mounted), $1,593; second lieutenant (not mounted), $1,400.

Pending action on the bill, the morning hour expired and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, with the understanding that the general debate on the bill should be limited to two hours and a half. The committee was addressed by Mr. Scales, in support of the bill and in advocacy of the transfer of the Indian bureau from the Interior to the War Department.

Mr. YEATES spoke in defense of the Democratic party against the attacks of the Republican members of the House, and said that they (the Republicans) considered disloyal to the Republican party as disloyalty to the Government. He denied it, and said that because Southern men in the House would not be brought over to the Republican party, they were treated as being rebels. Northern men were brought over, such as Governor Holden and General Longstreet, were considered as patriots and, he believed, were thought more of than those Union soldiers who had responded to the Democratic party. He said that Grantism in the South had did fair at one time to change the character of this Government, as there was not a Republican in the South who would not vote to make Grant King. His speech excited much merriment in a portion of the House.

Mr. THROCKMORTON addressed the House in the interest of colonization of the Southern of the country. The committee then rose.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Kansas, introduced a bill for the relief of settlers on public lands within railroad limits. Referred.

Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, introduced a bill to promote the mining resources of the United States. Referred.

The House adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Rumors of Embezzlement—Suits Against the Central Pacific Railroad Directors—Punishment for Wife-Beaters.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Rumors are current in the city that facts have come to light showing J. T. Babcot, late coiner of the mint, to have embezzled about $25,000. General Legrange, Superintendent of the Mint, in an interview to-day, stated that he advised and accepted Babcot's resignation last December, because he failed to comply with the regulations governing his department, and he (Lagrange) considered that such failure opened the door for the entrance of grave abuses, but that careful examination of Babcot's accounts and a comparison with the coin and bullion on hand, showed that there was no misappropriation of funds, and on presenting the matter to the United States District Attorney, no evidence could be found on which to base an indictment.

A. C. Cohen, as attorney for J. K. Robinson, has brought two more suits against Stanford, Huntington and Mitchington, Hopkins and others, controlling the Central Pacific Railroad. One is to restrain the defendants from conveying any more property acquired by them since obtaining control of the railroad. The other is to restrain them from using the funds of the railroad corporation to pay interest on $1,600,000 worth of bonds of the California Pacific Railroad guaranteed by the defendants, in the name of the Central Pacific, and used in the purchase of the California Pacific, also to set aside said guarantee. The Governor to-day approved the bill punishing wife-beaters by public whipping.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, partly cloudy, warmer weather, followed by rain during the evening, winds shifting to easterly or southerly and falling barometer. For the Ohio Valley, rain will prevail with warmer weather, easterly to southerly winds and falling barometer.

The Bank of Camden County, at Utica, New York, owned by A. Curtis, Carman & Co., closed its doors on Wednesday. Liabilities $75,000; assets $50,000 to $55,000.

The Davenport and St. Paul Railroad was yesterday sold, on foreclosure of the morigage for $4,000,000, for $500,000. It was bid in on behalf of the bondholders.

The name of William B. Beach, a lawyer of Providence, R. I., has been placed on the Democratic ticket for Governor, in place of General Cook, who declined the nomination.

The New Orleans *Picayune's* special reports a fire at Jackson, Louisiana, last night, destroying the greater portion of the business part of the town. The loss is estimated at $50,000 to $70,000; insurance only $8,000.

In the Ohio State Senate yesterday, the Senate bill to amend the law of last winter regulating the charges for freights on railroads, so as to allow companies to charge for space instead of by weight, for transporting light, bulky articles, was passed.

The Republican District Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday elected H. Garretson and Edwin Cowles as delegates to the National Convention, and passed resolutions strongly indorsing Governor Hayes in his record as a soldier, statesman and citizen as a candidate for President.

The trial of Jacob Nunnemacher commenced yesterday in Milwaukee before Judge Dyer. He is charged with the concealment and removal of spirits, and conspiracy to defraud the revenue, etc. Nunnemacher is an old and wealthy citizen, the owner of the Opera House and several large blocks in Milwaukee.

The Memphis *Appeal's* Jackson, Miss., special says that a formal judgment in the case of Lieutenant Governor Davis was pronounced to-day, being removal from office and disqualification hereafter from holding any office of honor, trust or profit. Upon request of the House the Senate discontinued proceedings against ex-Superintendent of Education, Cardozo.

Gold in Pittsburgh.

The names of those finding gold dollars in the Gold Soap will soon be published.

POLITICAL.

State.

D. A. Beckley and William H. Utt are the Representative delegates from Columbia county to the Republican State Convention.

At a meeting of Republicans of Clearfield county, Thomas H. Murray, Esq., was elected Representative delegate to the State Convention.

The Republicans of Perry county met in Bloomfield on Monday last, and elected John Wister, Esq., Representative delegate to the State Convention. Messrs. J. W. S. Kough, George Pennell and J. Williamson were chosen as Senatorial conferees.

The Crawford county Republican Committee met on the 20th inst., and elected H. C. Bloss, Lawrence Coyle, W. S. Rose and Andrew Apple delegates to the State Convention, instructed to endeavor to secure the nomination of Governor Hartranft for the Presidency. The 13th of June was fixed as the day for the primary elections, the return judges to meet on the following day.

Mr. James Black, Chairman of the Prohibition State Committee, has just issued a call for the election of two delegates from each Congressional district to the Prohibition National Convention to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 17th of May, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. It is the settled policy of the Prohibitionists in Pennsylvania to run local tickets for the Legislature in every district in the State next fall. Their calculation is that on a direct vote for legislators they can poll double the vote they gave to their State ticket last fall.

The district electors and Representative delegates to the National Democratic Convention choosen at Lancaster are:

ELECTORS.

1. Robert F. Steif.
2. Gerge E. Bell.
3. William H. Wright.
4. Thomas E. Gaskill.
5. John Morgan.
6. Dr. J. A. Morrison.
7. Col. O. Jones.
8. William K. Hawk.
9. Joel L. Lightner.
10. H. T. Trumbauer.
11. Geo. H. Rowland.
12.
13. J. B. McCamant.
14. Daniel D. Boas.
15. J. B. McCollom.
16. F. W. Knox.
17. John H. Hall.
18. Thomas Bower.
19. David Small.
20. Sebastian Wimmer.
21. James J. Haslett.
22. John B. Guthrie.
23. R. N. Gibson.
24. David S. Morris.
25. R. B. Brown.
26. Thos. W. Grayson.
27. Benj. F. Morris.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

First—George McGowan, M. Reilly.
Second—John R. Read, Thomas D. Pearce.
Third—Samuel J. Randall, Wm. McMullen.
Fourth—Wm. V. McGrath, Henry Donahue.
Fifth—John Hunsicker, Frederick Ecker.
Sixth—R. E. Monaghan, J. B. Rhodes.
Seventh—George Ross, James B. Gotwald.
Eighth—Amos B. Wanner, Evan Meister.
Ninth—W. Hayes Grier, J. L. Steinmetz.
Tenth—Wm. Ross, Thos. B. McGregor.
Eleventh—David Lowry, A. G. Broadhead, Jr.
Thirteenth—W. M. Ramsey.
Fourteenth—George W. Ryan, George H. Spang.
Fifteenth—R. J. Packer, W. H. Dimmick.
Sixteenth—John B. Beck, George D. Jackson.
Seventeenth—R. L. Johnson, E. L. Kerr.
Eighteenth—Dr. A. J. Fisher, John A. Mogel.
Nineteenth—F. E. Betzhoover, Thomas Hoover.
Twentieth—A. C. Noyes, Thomas M. Utley.
Twenty-first—Charles E. Boyle, Alex. Patton.
Twenty-second—Anthony J. Keating, W. G. Brennan.
Twenty-third—Malcomb Hay, Alex. G. Cochran.
Twenty-fourth—William B. Dunlap, J. A. Bently.
Twenty-fifth—Silas M. Clarke, N. H. Lee.
Twenty-sixth—John T. Bard, James A. Strachan.
Twenty-seventh—Robert L. Coffin, J. R. Thompson.

General.

Thus far about all the counties in Ohio have expressed themselves for Hayes for President.

"The reaction that doesn't set in" is one of the things which the Democrats find hard to bear.

And Bristow's mules, escaped from cover, have jumped the fence, defied the drover, and kicked old Hiester Clymer over.—*Graphic.*

If there are any incredulous persons in or out of Ohio who do not think the Silk means business, it is time for them to be undeceived. There now was a Presidential movement in this State characterized by greater unanimity and earnestness. —*Columbus State Journal.*

"Did you catch that grizzly you started after last night?" inquired one hunter of another, who was somewhat boastful of his prowess in the hunt. "Wa'al no. You see I followed him for about thirty-six hours, and then *the trail got a little too fresh.*" Does Mr. Hiester Clymer see the point?

The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial* points out the contrast between Mr. Pendleton and Hon. James Guthrie. Mr. Guthrie, while President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, collected a claim against the United States, amounting to over one million dollars, and refused to receive one cent of compensation beyond his traveling expenses and hotel bills in Washington.

The Boston *Journal* thinks that if the New York delegation to Cincinnati is instructed to "act as a unit," the New England delegation ought to agree to "vote solid." In that case New England would have eighty votes, harmonized upon one candidate. The Boston *Journal* says that "the complications we have been contemplating will give way to a wiser view of the exigency; but if they do not, it only remains for the Republicans of New England to consider what duties will be devolved upon them."

If it could be put beyond the shadow of a doubt that Bristow would neither Tylerize nor Johsonize, it would be as good as one or two hundred votes for him in the Cincinnati Convention and would be worth several hundred thousand votes to the Republican party in case of his nomination. Just here is his week point and it is just here that Hayes, who is his peer in ability, incorruptible integrity and unassailable reputation and his superior in experience in public affairs, has a very decided advantage.—*Akron, O., Beacon.*

Complete returns from every town in New Hampshire show that the majority of Cheney (Rep.) is 3,190. The vote aggregates the unprecedented total of 80,290, which is 1,123 larger than any State vote. Republican vote is 2,454 more than last year, the Democratic 993 less, and the Temperance and scattering vote 338 less. The full returns of Representatives now stand: Whole number, 388; Republicans, 210; Democrats, 178; Republican majority, 32. Errol, and the towns classed with it, will vote for Representative on the 28th instant, and this will probably add one Democrat, reducing the Republican majority to 31.

CASUALTIES.

Explosion in a Rolling Mill—Five Men Killed—Others Wounded.

LARAMIE CITY, March 23.—At about four o'clock this morning a boiler in the Union Pacific Company's rolling mill, at this place, exploded with terrible force, completely wrecked the south half of the mill. Four men were instantly killed and ten others wounded seriously. The explosion occurred after the night hands had gone home and before the morning hands came in, so that less than twenty men were in the mill at the time, nearly every one of whom was either killed or hurt. The boiler was carried through the stone wall of the mill and out a quarter of a mile on the prairie. The following is a list of the killed: Richard Riley, Harry Miner, James Powers, Wm. Wardell. Seriously wounded: James Craven, Geo. Sheunessy, Robert McLean, Wm. A. Thomas. Four other men were slightly wounded. One of the wounded, Michael Buckley, has since died, and two more will probably die. Every one of the killed had families here in Laramie. The wounded have been taken to the Sisters' Hospital here. The damage is estimated at $15,000. The cause of the explosion is not ascertained.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The announcement is made that Bayard Taylor is to be the Centennial poet.

General Sherman has left for Washington in response to an invitation from Secretary of War Taft, who desires to consult with the General of the Army. It is thought here there is a possibility of the removal of the army headquarters back to Washington.

Rev. Philo Judson died at Evanston, Illinois, to-day. Mr. Judson is one of the oldest members of the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was prominently identified with the church all over the country. He was chaplain in the army during the rebellion, and his life has been one of great usefulness and activity.

The steamer Professor Morse, owned by the Western Union Telegraph Company, sailed for Havana via Key West on Wednesday, carrying an electrician and assistants, who are to select the route for the new telegraph cable. President Orton, Vice President Green and several others were passengers. They are to be absent six weeks.

A Columbia, Tenn., special to the Nashville *American* announces the death of Chief Justice A. O. P. Nicholson. The deceased was United States Senator in 1811, member of the Southern Convention of 1850, and editor of the Washington *Union* during Pierce's Administration. His death reduces the number of the Supreme Court judges from six to five, and, in accordance with the constitutional provision, prevents the court from hereafter sitting in two sections.

Rising Sun Flour

Will please your particular customers.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Specter of Fraud.

The Democrats Find Numerous Mare's Nests.

The Difficulties of Silver Resumption.

Indictment to be Found Against Belknap.

Army Headquarters Likely to be Removed to Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1876.

The Question of Silver Resumption.

Information has been received at the Treasury Department that the silver product of the Consolidated Virginia mines for March will be $3,500,000, and of the other mines of the Comstock lode, about $600,000. The yield next month is estimated at $5,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury received information from London to-day that the bullion value of a dollar, in subsidiary silver coin, is four cents less than the legal tender paper dollar. Under the Revised Statutes, silver can be received for import duties. This will lead importers to its use, in place of gold, as it will be cheaper. It is feared that this demand will run the price up to such a figure that it will disappear from circulation and leave the country drained of the smaller denominations, so necessary in the current financial transactions.

The Specter of Fraud

has so taken possession of the benighted intellects of the Democratic investigating committees, that they see nothing but jobs in everything. They have already impeded public business in the departments. The information called for is generally of a frivolous character, and has no bearing whatever upon the subject. The Secretary of War informed the House to-day that he had not force sufficient to respond to their requests and attend to the business of his department.

Indictment of Belknap.

The Grand Jury will immediately take advantage of the presence of Marsh. It is expected that an indictment will be reached. It is the determination of the Government to prosecute Belknap without reference to the Democratic committee. Mrs. Marsh has been subpœnaed to appear before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

Army Headquarters.

It is intimated in army circles that there is a disposition to have army headquarters again established at Washington. The overbearing conduct of Belknap was the cause of the removal to St. Louis, General Sherman being unwilling to submit to the humiliations which that enterprising Secretary of War inflicted upon him.

Improvements of Rivers and Harbors.

The Committee on Commerce have decided to allow but six millions for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The estimates are $14,300,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1876.

KILBOURNE INDICTED.

The Grand Jury have agreed upon an indictment in the case of Hallet Kilbourne, for refusing to answer the questions regarding the so-called real estate pool before the Select Committee of the House.

EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION—TESTIMONY OF SENATOR STEWART.

Ex-Senator Stewart resumed his testimony, saying that on his return from Paris to London he met General Schenck, who stated to him that he had concluded to become a director in the Emma Mine Company, not thinking that there was any impropriety in doing so, for the reason that at that time the Bullions were the owners of the oldest and most respected diplomatist, was President of a tramway company, and also a vendor of the ore. Witness said he had no reason to believe that General Schenck knew, before he became a director, that Albert Grant was to receive $50,000 for being a promoter of the scheme.

Mr. Stewart said that Park bought $50,000 worth of Canada Southern and Utah Central bonds, and paid for the bonds to his wife, the cash paid him from time to time, large sums paid, etc., with a check for $15,000 or $20,000 in settlement made, etc., year and a half ago at it, $275,000.

Mr. Stewart presented a large number of letters, which were placed on file. They were from Lyon to Thomas Almy, of Salt Lake, and some of them relate to the proceedings of Lyon to secure the appointment of Judge McKean. Lyon's explains his plans for making a raid on judges and informs Almy that if he can get the proper evidence the Mail have them removed, and that he has employed Noah Davis, of New York, Senator Conkling and Senator Stewart, and that he could have Colonel Patrick removed if necessary.

POST TRADERSHIP—ASSESSMENTS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

C. M. Peck was recalled and testified as follows before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day: That post traders were assessed for political purposes, and that during the last Presidential canvass he paid $6,000 or $7,000, he thought he remitted money to the Chairman of the committee at Washington; he presumed they were asked to subscribe because they held post traderships under the Administration; he did not consider that they were obliged to pay, but were notified that contributions would be acceptable; he thought the amount of contributions from military posts was regulated in proportion to the number of troops there.

J. J. Fisher was recalled and testified that the firm of Evans & Co., post traders, contributed money for political purposes in pursuance of a request contained in a printed circular. He did not understand that the contribution was compulsory, but he thought it a safer way to pay the money, apart from political consideration.

E. G. Leonard, of Cincinnati, testified that he was in the habit of forwarding business with the late Mr. Zane. The estate of the deceased was from twenty-eight to thirty thousand dollars, fifteen thousand being for life insurance. The money he owed to Mrs. Bower was paid, as surviving partner, to George H. Pendleton, the mutual friend of both parties, and who was attorney for Mrs. Bower. Witness never heard what investment was made of the money. He knew C. P. Marsh, who at that time was in Cincinnati, but had no connection with the transaction. Marsh said he was glad to hear that the widow came out so nicely in her business.

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C. P. Marsh was again before the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee this morning. His attention was called to an article in the New York *Tribune* of March, 1872, in relation to the post tradership at Fort Sill, stating that Evans had paid Marsh $12,000 a year for the place, etc. Marsh said he called General Belknap's attention to the article and asked who could have written or inspired the article, when Belknap replied he supposed it was the work of General Hazen.

Marsh explained the reason why he went to Montreal after giving his testimony before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. He apprehended when he read the debate in the House, which appeared on the morning of the day he left New York, that he might be indicted for criminal offense, and from his anxiety to get out of the way of arrest.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO DISTRICT ATTORNEYS—THE ATTORNEY GENERAL EXPLAINS.

Attorney General Pierrepont was before the Judiciary Committee to-day, in regard to the Executive interference with the late crooked whisky trials in the West. Pierrepont's account of his circular letters to the district attorneys is that the President was very much disturbed at the constant receipt of newspaper slips and letter and personal statements giving information of attempts on the part of Government officials in the West to compromise fraud on the revenue, and that the President spoke to him on five or six different occasions expressing fear that such things if allowed would bring scandal on the administration. Pierrepont himself was rather inclined to treat these statements as exaggerations and did not believe that the district attorneys or special counsel of the Government would be guilty of anything improper in the matter. He had, therefore, rather warded off the President's advances until finally the President suggested that the Attorney General had better write to the district attorneys on the subject. Pierrepont had therefore prepared and forwarded the letter couched, as he said, in terms that were rather tame. Nobody had made or suggested a draught of this letter and he had not submitted it to the President; in fact the President knew nothing of it for three or four days afterwards when he asked Pierrepont whether he had taken any action in the matter, and then he told him he had written this letter and he sent him a copy. A couple of days afterwards, on discovering that the letter had been published in the Chicago papers on the first of February, himself and Mr. Bristow expressed great indignation in presence of the President at the gross impropriety of giving publicity to it, and then the President, who did not manifest any feeling whatever on the subject, remarked that he had never read the letter. Pierrepont further stated that General Babcock admitted to him, on the third of March, that he was instrumental in giving publicity to the letter, and defended himself on the ground that they were trying to destroy him and that he had the right to defend himself. He [Pierrepont] called the President's attention next day to Babcock's admission.

The committee wanted to know why Babcock did not call for a court of inquiry to ascertain whether he had been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, whether he was still Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, &c., but Pierrepont was unable to give information on these points. His examination will be continued next Monday.

CHANGES IN MORRISON TERIFF BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means today made the following changes in the Morrison Tariff bill: tobacco, 40 cents per pound, present duty 35; cigars $3 50 per pound, present duty $2 50, with an *ad valorem* of 25 per cent.; cigaretts, $2 00 per pound.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending March 21, 1876. Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. A. Forster, Harrisburg—Nut lock.
G. W. Stringer, Westerport—Pump.
H. D. Slagle, Easton—Shears.
L. S. Stewart, Philadelphia—Pipe tongs.
J. Cundey, Philadelphia—Bobbin.
S. Johnson, Philadelphia—Steam road rammer.
W. Metcalf, Pittsburgh—Spring washer.
H. Albrecht, Philadelphia—Finding machine.
B. Bakewell, Jr., Pittsburgh—Glassware molds.
H. Call, Pittsburgh—Gas furnace.
A. G. Buzby, Philadelphia—Car truck.
A. G. Buzby, Philadelphia—Ways for one rail railroad.
W. Dawson, Philadelphia—Match safe.
G. Frame, Philadelphia—Sewing machine attachment.
A. M. Goldstone, Philadelphia—Cones pot retainer.
T. Robinson, Philadelphia—Iron fence.
D. H. Sarouds, Philadelphia—Bridle bit.
W. Kronmeyer, Philadelphia—Bushrolls.
A. B. Stevens, Philadelphia—Fitting chair for barber.
F. Traub, Philadelphia—Children's carriage.
J. E. Winner, Philadelphia—Postage and revenue stamp.
H. Slusser and F. Schmidt, Glen Rock—Straw cutter.
W. & J. M. Smith, Erie—Telegraph apparatus.
W. L. McNair, Allegheny—Gas furnace.
W. W. Grier, Hulton—Hydraulic ram.
A. Harcum, Pittsburgh—Glass melting pot.
W. S. Bolida, Pittsburgh—Gas fixtures.
E. Kuhns, St. Clair—Gage attachment for squares.
R. Leonara, Oakland Mills—Horse power.
G. Litchfield, Jr., McKeesport—Bending rings and tube coupling.
Reissue—B. Lauth, Howard—Manufacture of iron.
B. Lauth, Howard—Polishing iron bars, &c.
Design—B. Bakewell, Jr., Pittsburgh—Glass articles.
H. Newell, Philadelphia—Badge.
Trade Mark—Coffin & Altemus, Philadelphia—Cambric.
Coffin & Altemus, Philadelphia—Shirting.
E. F. Haughton, Philadelphia—Cosmoline.

OHIO.

T. & M. Way, Springfield—Wringer.
T. Way, Springfield—Clothes pin.
A. Whitney and C. Andrews, Oberlin—Corset.
J. Walfrom, Washington—Table leaf support.
W. H. Doane, Cincinnati—Tenoning blind slats.
H. Fisher, Lee—Clothes sprinkler.
D. S. Hunter, Xenia—Portable fence.
J. F. Hess, Massillon—Eaves trough hanger.
W. M. Mills, Dayton—Water wheel.
H. F. Rodgers and J. Kohler, Cincinnati—Pile driver.
H. C. Sheffield, Cincinnati—Barrels.
A. Spencer, Columbus—Dental mallet.
T. Van Kannel and L. D. Towsley, Cincinnati—Gas machine.
B. H. St. John, Bellefontaine—Wringer.
S. Griffin, Elyria—Top or bottom for post.
C. L. Morehause, Cleveland—Manufacture of illuminating oils.
H. Hagan, Cleveland—Treadles for foot power.
V. D. Anderson, Springfield—Steam boiler.
H. E. Brown, Ironton—Envelope.
G. W. L. McMillan, Dayton—Grain drill.
J. H. Minich, Northampton—Felly expander.
J. Whitelaw, Cleveland—Game counter.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

LONDON, March 23.—After an animated debate in the House of Commons the Royal Titles bill, making Queen Victoria Empress of India, passed its third reading.

Mr. Stewart presented a large number of letters, which were placed on file. They were from Lyon to Thomas Almy, of Salt Lake, and some of them relate to the proceedings of Lyon to secure the appointment of Judge McKean. Lyon's explains his plans for making a raid on judges and informs Almy that if he can get the proper evidence the Mail have them removed, and that he has employed Noah Davis, of New York, Senator Conkling and Senator Stewart, and that he could have Colonel Patrick removed if necessary.

POST TRADERSHIP—ASSESSMENTS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

C. M. Peck was recalled and testified as follows before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day: That post traders were assessed for political purposes, and that during the last Presidential canvass he paid $6,000 or $7,000, he thought he remitted money to the Chairman of the committee at Washington; he presumed they were asked to subscribe because they held post traderships under the Administration; he did not consider that they were obliged to pay, but were notified that contributions would be acceptable; he thought the amount of contributions from military posts was regulated in proportion to the number of troops there.

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The Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1876.

THE editor of the *Post* was a candidate for Delegate-at-large to the St. Louis Convention, but he was not elected.

THE Democratic State Convention disposed of Judge BLACK by laying him on the table. The *Post* must be very unhappy over this summary disposal of its pet. The Judge himself, it is understood, lays all the blame of his untoward fate upon the *Post's* advocacy of him.

RANDALL and BARR both came to grief at the Lancaster Convention. The trouble is that there are too many great people in the world, and they cannot all be accommodated. Each of them can console himself with *Sancho Panza's* reflection that where two ride one horse one *must* ride behind.

THE WALLACE men appear to have got ahead of the RANDALL crowd in controlling the State Convention. The delegates at large to the St. Louis Convention, are all in WALLACE'S interest, and the entire proceedings show that RANDALL was left out in the cold. It is none of our business; but we may be permitted to indulge in a very mild hurrah over this result.

SENATOR BOGY, of Missouri, is now charged with corruption in having bought his way into the Senate. The report is that he paid $500 apiece for some sixty Democratic members of the Missouri Legislature, and if the report is true, the "pewks" displayed great skill in making their candidate disgorge. BOGY, it is understood, was very indignant at the corruptions practiced by BELKNAP.

THE Republican delegation from New York to the National Convention is in the interest of Senator CONKLING, and was doubtless chosen by him with a full reference to the ultimate use that may be made of its vote in determining the nomination for President. If he can control it, as now seems probable, nothing is surer than that the vote of that State will never be given either to BLAINE or BRISTOW.

THE Washington *Republican*, hitherto opposed to the grant of Congressional aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad, now favors it. The reason given is a good one, viz: That it is impossible to build a road to the Pacific without Government help. Private enterprise is not equal to the task, and is never likely to be. If we are ever to have an unobstructed road to the Pacific, the Government must aid in building it.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says that "the checkiest thing that has occurred since the first of January, 1876, was the vote of the Hon. (?) SCHUMACKER, Democratic M. C., for the impeachment of BELKNAP. He had $300,000 of Pacific Mail corruption fund in his pocket at the time. His party conferrees have not troubled him about it. There is no resolution pending for his expulsion or impeachment. Why is this thus?"

THE Democratic candidates for President are falling fast. The last to drop out of recognition is THURMAN, of Ohio. He is charged with gobbling up a fee of $50,000 out of the assets of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and the query is what he did for it. The Atlantic and Great Western was notorious for the skillful way in which it was managed for fleecing the stockholders, and THURMAN seems to have come in, at the right moment, for his share of the plunder. PENDLETON, HENDRICKS, THURMAN, TILDEN—who will complete the tally of candidates for the Presidency wrecked upon the railroad?

THE defalcation of ex-judge BARRETT, of New York, and his flight to Europe to save himself from insanity, according to his own account, is another evidence that all corruption is not confined to office-holders and politicians. The ex judge was considered by a great many people, who regarded him as a man of integrity and above suspicion; and trust-funds to the extent of $200,000 were left in his hands, so great was the confidence placed in him. Yet he has squandered the trust funds, if all reports be true, and has nothing left to show for it. He is also reported to have committed forgeries to the extent of $300,000. The latter report is most likely false; but it seems to be conceded that the money in his hands belonging to several large estates has vanished from sight, having been invested in Pacific Mail and South Carolina land speculations.

THE Contingent Fund of the House, under Democratic mismanagement at Washington, has already been exhausted, and there is a deficiency of $90,000, for which no provision has been made, and the investigations cannot go on much longer without money. The Appropriation Committee pretends to be very anxious to retrench, yet permits the House to throw away hundreds of thousands in an extravagance never heretofore equaled. Mr. RANDALL announced, early in the session, and with a great flourish of trumpets, that there would be no deficiencies this year; yet here, right under his nose in the House, is a deficiency that has just begun. Instead of waging a war of reduction upon the salaries of clerks and allowances of cadets, let him address himself to the task of stopping the wasteful leak which has been going on in the expenditures of the House. That body cannot be allowed to preach economy to others while engaged in wild extravagance on its own account.

THE New York *Graphic* of Wednesday has a letter from a Baltimore correspondent, in which it is stated that the real name of the dynamite fiend, THOMASSEN, was ALEXANDER A. KEITH; that he was the son of a brewer at Halifax, N. S.; that his infernal machine was a rebel invention, and was used on Federal vessels during the war; that Keith was among the assassins of President LINCOLN; that it was he who introduced BOOTH to the SURRATTS, HEROLDS, ATZEROTTS and others in Lower Maryland, who took part in the murder of Mr. LINCOLN. All these things, the writer says, are susceptible of proof, and continues:

"The same man, Keith, was privy to the attempt of Dr. Blackburn to import pestilence into the United States and harbored the poor instrument who carried the infected clothing to Washington city, one parcel of which he was to send to President Lincoln in August, 1864—eight months before the President's assassination. The object of relating this story will be to disabuse the world's idea that the dynamite fiend was an American production. He is to be sent up to the penitentiary as a consignee produced in the imperial scheme of creating a slave republic, an experiment abetted by England, whose colonial subject he was."

THE public school system inevitably fails in Democratic hands, and there seems as little propriety in entrusting it to Democratic care as in consigning a lamb to the custody of the wolf. The two are naturally hostile to each other, and it is impossible for a system of general education to flourish in the hands of a party that has every thing to lose by maintaining it. The last instance is that of Virginia, in which the fund for the support of the schools has mysteriously disappeared. Commenting upon this the Norfolk *Day Book* says:

"Every man with a particle of pride or love for the State of his birth or residence must feel a deep humiliation and mortification at the fact that the common schools of our State are being closed up and abandoned, and the poor children turned out without a chance to get an education, as several schools in the rural districts have already been closed up by their teachers on intimation from their friends in Richmond that there is no money to pay them for their services, all because the money taxed out of the people for school purposes has been taken by no one knows who or by what authority to pay off that portion of the funding bonds which were stolen by the officers of our State and spent with the gamblers and brokers. What a disgrace, what a crime is this on the fair fame of old Virginia!"

THE proposition made to Councils, looking to the pardon of ROBERT J. GRIER, on condition that he return and make a true statement in regard to the misappropriation of water bonds through the Nation Trust Company, has elicited considerable discussion in the press and among members of Councils. We do not perceive that much is to be gained, even if GRIER could be induced to come back and tell the whole truth. The claim of the city against the Trust Company has been secured, and anything he might say would not affect the compromise one way or another. But suppose Councils would petition the Governor to assure immunity to GRIER, on the condition stated, what answer would the Executive be likely to make? Under the constitution, no pardon can be granted, nor sentence commuted, except upon the recommendation of the Board of Pardons, after full hearing, etc. The matter does not rest solely with the Governor, as under the old constitution. Again, there is no indictment pending against GRIER, so far as we know, and nothing to base a pardon on. Should he return, there is nothing to prevent any citizen from making an information against him, except the statute of limitations. If he wants to come back, and make a clean breast of his connection with the Secretary of the Water Commission and the Nation Trust Company, let him come, and take the chances. If he can afford relief to the stockholders of the bank, and aid them in getting justice, he will thus secure the sympathy of the public, and have no difficulty in obtaining a pardon, should he happen to need one. If he waits until the Governor grants him immunity, with the difficulties which we have shown to be in the way, he will not likely tell his story in Pittsburgh this Centennial year.

THE Philadelphia *North American* enumerates, as evidences of the growth of American industry and of an increase in the foreign demand for goods of American fabrication, the recent shipment of a cargo of locomotives and other machinery from Philadelphia to Rio Janeiro; the additional shipment of another cargo of the same nature to Santos; the shipment of evaporators and sugar machinery for the West Indies; the increasing shipments of cotton cloths for various European from various American ports; the shipments of gas-fixtures and sewing machines and arms of all kinds for all countries, according to their several tastes for war or peace; and finally the introduction of American arms into Egypt by American officers serving there, and American agricultural implements and books by American Commissioners of Education in Japan, and American railway material by our countrymen in India. All these instances are good omens of a reviving industry, but just as we are getting such splendid encouragements from abroad, the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington steps in with an effort to crush out our manufacturing industry with a free trade tariff, framed expressly to encourage foreign industry, at the expense of our own. The Democratic party seems determined that prosperity shall not return, if it can help it; and if the present encouraging aspects of increased trade are blasted, the suffering country can blame the disaster upon those who, at this critical turning-point in the career of trade, put forth their hands to crush the hopes of the country.

This same thing has happened several times before. In 1842, Congress was impelled to an effort to extricate the business of the country from the bad effects of the revulsion of 1837, and it accomplished its purpose by enacting the tariff of 1842. Under that tariff the country recovered almost immediately from its prostration. Industry revived, trade flourished; wages increased; property advanced; and in all directions the proofs were shown that we were again upon the high road to national affluence. In the meantime the Democrats had triumphed in the elections of 1844; and in 1846 a Democratic Congress displaced the protective tariff of 1842 with the free trade tariff of 1846. The effect was an almost instantaneous check to the improved and improving industry of the nation; enterprise was repressed; capital was discouraged; and the onward career of our commerce was hindered and restrained.

The only way to prevent such periodical recurrences of Democratic stupidity is to keep that party out of power, and deprive it of the means of mischief. If industry and commerce are ever to revive and resume their prosperity, the only influence hostile to them must be removed and kept out of power.

THE Canadians are beginning to learn that protection *does* protect, and are demanding that the Dominion Parliament shall interpose to defend the manufacturers of Canada from the effects of competition with the United States. The following is from the Montreal *Gazette*:

"The Committee on the Depression of Trade met this morning, Mr. Mills in the chair. Mr. Bolvin, boot and shoe manufacturer, of Montreal, gave evidence regarding the boot and shoe trade. He said he had been engaged in the business since 1854, the value of manufactures ranging from $100,000 to $300,000 per annum, and the number of his hands being 150. The product of 150 hands, comprising men, women and children, was about $100,000. There are at present about fifty shoe factories in Montreal, employing 14,000 work people—5,000 men, 5,000 women and 1,000 children. The value of goods produced by them was about $10,000,000. Only a small quantity of goods was imported from the United States, where they possessed superior advantages as compared with Canadian manufacturers for the manufacture of the higher qualities. They imitated American goods, but could not make them with such a good appearance. Some goods were also imported from England and France. Raw material was obtained from England, Germany, France and the United States, on which duties of 17½ and 10 per cent. were paid. The Canadian manufacturers used almost the same machinery as those in the United States. Owing to American competition some of the Montreal factories had been obliged to close. Mackay's sewing machine was largely used, the American makers having to pay from one cent to ten cents per pair to the patentee for the use of the patent. As to nine-tenths of the quantity made the royalty was only one cent per pair. The price of the machine in the United States was $500. Montreal manufacturers established a factory for the manufacture of the machine, employing 250 hands. The American machine was then reduced to $160, and ultimately compelled the Canadian manufactory to close. The result of the competition was that the Americans established a branch store in Montreal for the sale of the pieces comprising the machine, numbering 580. Nine classes of goods were made almost entirely by machinery. Boots and shoes were cheaper in proportion to the price of the raw material than ten years ago, and this might be owing to the use of machinery in their manufacture. The American manufacturer had no advantage in the purchase of machinery over the Canadian. He had purchased as much as $70,000 worth of ready-made goods in one year. He did not know of any goods the price of which had been increased by an increase of protection, and he had offered a gentleman $100 to make the discovery. He cited the article of ladies' boots that before protection cost $1 50, but now were reduced to sixty cents per pair."

A FALL RIVER, Mass., correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows of the export of cotton goods from that city:

"The shipments of print cloths to England from this city now approximate some 30,000 pieces per week. It is the intention of the manufacturers here to raise the quantity to 30,000 pieces, which will be about one-quarter of the weekly production of the place. In the course of a few weeks, as one mill after another comes into line with the changes in machinery necessary to manufacture the requisite goods, the latter number of pieces will probably be reached. Several of the mills that propose to place a portion of their spindles on foreign orders are prevented from doing so immediately by the fact that they are running on unexpired home contracts. These will terminate, however, on the 1st of April, so that after that date such mills will be ready to contribute their share of the quantity of goods the Board of Manufacturers have agreed among themselves to send out of the country, viz., 30,000 pieces per week."

A "piece" is valued as costing two dollars to the manufacturer, which would make the weekly aggregate for this one city alone $60,000. Other places in New England, such as Lowell, Lawrence, Manchester, Biddeford, Lewiston and several places in Rhode Island, are also doing an extensive business in shipping cotton goods. For the week ending March 7 the total shipments from New York are stated to have been over $268,000. Of this amount $124,000 in value went to China, $26,000 to London and Liverpool, $14,000 to France. The balance was shipped mainly to German, Brazil, the West Indies, Japan and Africa. It is apparent, therefore, that the market is not limited to any country or any part of the world. The shipments from Boston during the same week were also very large—reported to have been $195,000.

Restoration of Independence Hall.

Philadelphia Correspondence Worcester (Mass.) Spy.:

Mr. Etting is getting on bravely in his restoration of Independence Hall. The coats of thick paint and other coverings have been taken from the walls and stairways, and all the fine old carving brought to light. The old bell is in the entry, and on the walls are panels giving a clear and concise history of the important deeds done in Philadelphia during the Revolutionary years. Mr. Etting has collected a large number of historical portraits of great interest; the members of the Continental Congress hang on the walls in one room, and below them are the very chairs and the table that they used. A second large room is made a kind of museum. Among its attractions already collected are a grand, stately picture of George III. in his youth; full lengths of William and Mary and Queen Ann; Sir Peter Lely's portrait of Charles II; the Sharpless collection of cabinet pictures in colored crayons, including all the men and women of any note in this country from 1787 to 1800; some exquisite china and glass, fine old furniture, and everything that had to do with the life of that age. The hall is already a most interesting place to visit.

A bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within four miles of the California University, is called by a San Francisco paper "an act to promote pedestrianism among students."

SPRING, 1876.

BY MRS. LEVI WADE.

Mid-winter came with sunny smiles;
Coquetting with his arts and wiles,
And vainly tempting Mother Earth
To give the buds and flowers birth.
March came with bitter, icy blast,
A snowy robe around her cast,
And bade her keep her darlings safe,
Or death would blight each tender waif.
Locked kindly in her loving arms,
She safely held the beautious charms
Of fragrant bud and leaflet green,
To wait the mandate of her queen.
Soon Winter, with his snowy crest,
Obedient to fair Spring's behest,
Shall doff his cap, and northward turn
His footsteps to the Arctic zone.
Then genial Spring, with lavish hand,
Will scatter beauty o'er the land;
And Earth will lift her smiling face
To Him who giveth beauty, grace;
And all creation join to sing
A song of praise to God, our King.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A soapdealer doubts if a lye can be made out of any whole cloth.

If knee-breeches come in fashion the biggest calf will look best.

The fees of the health officer of the port of New York amount to $40,000 a year. A healthy office.

Rubenstein's opera has been produced with the great success in Hamburg, and Anton is pleased.

To-morrow will be the two hundred and sixty-ninth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson river.

Politics are killing more colonels and generals in this time of peace than did bullets in the time of war.

The fashionable wedding tour at Thunder Bay is a little run of one hundred and eighty miles on snow shoes.

Since 1840, $121,000,000 have been expended in England alone in building and restoring church edifices.

The equinoctial line has been stepped over by the sun, and again day takes the precedence of night in length.

A week ago to-day the ice in the Straits of Mackinac, by actual measurement, was twenty to twenty-two inches thick.

All the old maids in Philadelphia have a great deal to say about the Women's Pavilion. They imagine it may be the means of attracting the men.

It is said that the oldest diploma of Dartmouth College has written on the back an order for a quart of rum signed by the holder of the diploma.

Vermont school directors are trying to find teachers who cannot be bribed by book makers to "advise a complete change of series in the schools."

Much-abused canal horses will laugh to learn that Bergh has espoused their cause, and will make this an exceedingly warm summer for whoever misuses them.

The old saw about "running away with a red-hot stove" has been almost equaled in Africa, where a 4,000-pound boiler was found to be missing the other morning.

An American eagle was roasted in the Brooklyn fire which destroyed the Home for the Aged Poor. He tried to fly out, but the cause of his death was a defective flew.

An old Dutchman froze his nose. While thawing the frost out, he said, "I haf carry dat nose fordy year, unt he nefer freeze hisself before. I no understan dis ting."

Paris and London still have the skating mania, and new rinks are added constantly to the already large number. It is the most fashionable recreation introduced for years.

It is being remarked by the "oldest inhabitant" in country districts just now that the high mud mark has never, during the past 100 years, reached its present line of altitude.

"What are you—confidence operators?" said a gruff old fellow to two little beggar girls who asked for alms. "No, sir," said the smallest, with charming simplicity, "no, sir; but we 'opes to be."

A Frenchman will exhibit at our Centennial a sofa which can also be converted into a table, bed, trunk, washstand and lounging chair. He intended to have added a kitchen, but hadn't time to have the range made.

Literature suffered a serious loss in the destruction of the Strasburg library, but, as far as they have been able to do so, the Germans have replaced it. Already 350,000 volumes have been contributed to the new library.

It has not yet been definitely decided whether the Centennial grounds will be open on Sunday or not. It is proposed to close the buildings and allow the public to roam about the grounds at a reduced admission fee. This would please the Germans.

The Philadelphia *Chronicle* thinks that an honest, decent man has no business in Washington which should detain him over three days, and he ought to be fumigated when he comes away. The *Chronicle* man is thoroughly acclimated in Washington, no doubt.

A man in Providence, who was recently bitten by a mad dog, has paid all his bills and made his will. It may be very wicked, but some of the tailors and shoemakers in Providence are now praying that a large number of the young men of the place may be bitten by mad dogs, and soon.

The shadow of the mop and the white-wash brush now darkens the peace of the head of the family, while cold dinners, with a prevalent sense of soapsuds in them, make him wish for a cabin in the big woods where the sand brick ceases from troubling and the dust pan is at rest.

PERSONAL.

George Bancroft declines to deliver a Fourth of July oration at Worcester, Mass.

Anne Brewster has been to see the Pope and found him in good health and "no more likely to make room for a successor than he was five years ago."

A Lyon, a Swann, a Silliman and a Hussey all mixed up in the Emma mine affair! This is a queer combination of menagerie, idiot asylum and House of Correction.

D. A. Knowlton, who dropped dead in the street in New Orleans recently, was one of the original abolitionists, and ran for Governor in Illinois on the Free Soil ticket in 1852.

Bartholomew Shugrue, an inmate of the Norwich Almshouse, was a raving and violent maniac when the fire broke out there. Since he was rescued he has been quiet and tractable, and has almost recovered his reason.

Salvini, Rossi and Madame Ristori, the three greatest persons now upon the Italian stage, will all be in London during the approaching season; and it is proposed that a few representations of some of Shakespeare's dramas shall be given by these artists together. A performance of Othello, with Salvini as the Moor, Rossi as *Iago*, and Ristori as *Desdemona*, would be worth going far to see.

The late Bishop Thirwall, of England, is said by a writer in *Lippincott's Magazine* to have been an example of precocity almost without a parallel. "At three years he read English so well that he was taught Latin, and at four he read Greek with an ease and fluency that astonished all who heard him." A volume containing specimens of his works, produced before he was eleven years of age, was collected and published by his father.

"Jack," screamed a bright-eyed, golden-haired, fair-faced little girl of not more than six summers, to her younger brother, who had dumped himself under the wall, where he was digging sand with a strip of shingle, "Jack, you good-for-nothing little scamp, you are the torment of my life! Come right into the house this minute, or I'll take the very hide off'm you! Come in, I say!" "Why, Totty," exclaimed her mother, who chanced to come up at that moment, "what in the world are you saying? Is that the way you talk to your little brother?" "Oh, no, papa," answered the child, promptly, and with an innocent smile; "we are playing keep-house, and I am Jack's mamma, and I was talking to him just as mamma talked to me this morning. I never really think him, as mamma does me sometimes."

The Pope Decides Against a Bishop.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

The Irish residents of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, have a society known as the Conception Bay Benevolent Irish Society, which, after an existence of over half a century, found itself opposed by the Italian Bishop of the diocese, Monsignor Carfagnini. This prelate declared war against the society, and attempted to confiscate all its property and privileges to the exclusive use of his church, notwithstanding the fact that the membership included Protestant as well as Catholic Irishmen. A stubborn resistence was made, resulting, finally, in an appeal to the Pope. The Propaganda has considered the case, and its decree, sanctioned by the Pope, is that the Benevolent Irish Society is a national and not a religious organization, and that the church, therefore, has nothing to do with it, and is not justified in attempting to crush it. The decision is one of general interest to Roman Catholics.

The brickmakers of Louisville, Ky., are protesting against the establishment of a brick yard by the city and the employment of convict labor in the manufacture of brick.

WHITE LINE BROKEN DOWN.

Democratic Diversions at Lancaster—Unterrified Delegates Invade a Darkey Ball—An Appeal to Red Pepper and Rodyism.

[From the Lancaster Express, 22d.]

Taking advantage of the presence of the convention, the colored folks of the city held their third grand ball in the second story of Fulton Hall. All the young Sambos and Dinahs were there in their best turnouts, and, as a friend says, presented an animated appearance as they tripped it on the light fantastic toe during the grand promenade, which came off about ten o'clock. From that hour until midnight everything passed off as merry as a marriage bell and to the enjoyment of all concerned. But their pleasure was short-lived. At this hour the Irish and Dutch delegates from Berks and Philadelphia began to crowd in and at once took charge of the room, and as they seemed to eclipse the colored beaux in attraction they were soon cleared from the floor. The beer in the little ante-room was freely partaken of until all the Irish gallants and their dusky partners were pretty full. It is half-past twelve, and our reporter drops in to look upon the scene. They are dancing the lancers, and of the four or five sets on the floor, not a colored man is to be seen. Their places are all taken by "unreconstructed copperheads," who swing the dusky maidens round at a lively rate, and shout, "Oh, I'm so happy, sister, 'cause you have taken me in," "Carline, Carline, can't you dance the bee-line," and similar ejaculations arose high above the music of the fiddles and the cries of laughter from the more noisy rabble in attendance. No one seemed to protest, and nothing was considered "improper" until Thomas Hasson, a substitute for Senatorial delegate of the Twenty-sixth district, threw a lot of red pepper on the floor. This was done for the purpose of raising a fight, and it had the desired effect, for soon after every one on the floor was trying to "put a head" on his nearest neighbor. Pistols, razors, knives and chairs were in great demand, and, with the exception of the first named article, were freely used until all the furniture in the room was broken over the heads and shoulders of the pugilistic delegates. Officers were now sent for, the first arriving being McDevitt, who was quickly followed by Dorwart, Swenk, Boas, Vatter and Stormfeltz, by whose united efforts the row was brought to an end and the room cleared.

The colored ball given during the Republican State Convention here last year, of which the *Intelligencer* drew such a graphic picture, was no circumstances to the row which was got up by the Democratic roughs last night. That the leading participants in it were heartily ashamed of their disgraceful conduct is apparent from the fact that they either gave fictitious names to our reporter or employed their friends to do so. In 1860 the "White Man's organ" in this city said the negroes would do well to enjoy their privilege of voting while they could, for when the Democracy got in power they would speedily cease to be voters. But with all this, the events of last night showed that the representative Democracy are not averse to the most intimate association with the race they affect to despise. They object to the male African voting but are not averse to hugging and kissing their Dinahs in the hoe-down. Such is Democracy!

The Value of Tact.

Frederick Douglass was traveling with a friend of another color in a part of the country where public sentiment was bitterly hostile to the association of colors. They stopped at a tavern and dined together, at which spectacle the village, growling and grumbling about the stove in the bar-room, was immediately disposed to mischief. The bar-room philosophers were sadly troubled for the honor of their color. "What business has a white man to be traveling and eating with a——nigger, anyhow? If he doesn't know what's the scent, we'll teach him." The crowd was, indeed, very anxious to give the offender a few summary lessons in decency. They were like disciples, who have a judicious conceit that they know what honor is. Douglass slipped out quietly, and, returning after a little while, he remarked to his companion, in a good humored way, that he had just seen a very singular sight in the stable; and the crowed turned to hear what it was. "You'll hardly believe it," said Douglass, addressing his companion as if there were no one else in the room, "but I gave my white mare and your bay horse four quarts of oats each, and there they are, eating side by side as quietly and contentedly as if they were of the same color. 'Tis most extraordinary!" He did not laugh or wink, but made his remark with a simple sincerity that was irresistible. There was a moment of silence. Then came the echo. Human wit had spoken, and a human heart answered. "What cassed dods we are!" said one of the crowd, sententiously; and a loud laugh followed, which scattered like a burst of sunlight the gathering cloud of mischievous intention. A little tact like this is a hundredfold more effectual in melting a prejudice than a series of solemn lectures.—*Harper's Magazine for April.*

Pendleton, the Young Eagle of the West, prided himself on being a claim agent and silently stole away into the allowance of claims that nobody else could get a dollar from.—*Akron Beacon.*

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficult breathing, nervousness, horror of disease, night-sweats, cold feet, dizziness of head, loss of appetite, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, bad breath, fainting or weak spells, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, specks or spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, study, cold sores, blotches, or flesh worms on the face, Depot and Office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or ambition, weakness of the limbs, loss of memory, consequence of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility can be cured by the use of Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. In the system, dispels the causes of nervous debility, and restores health to the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Depot, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

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Removed alive, with head complete, in from two to three hours, by Dr. Kunkel's method. Depot, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Seat, Pin and Stamp for Worm Circular. Call or write. Advice free. Send for circular, or ask your druggist for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. It never fails.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave, Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

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A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

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INSURANCE CO.,
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Rev. J. FORD SUTTON,
Proprietor and Publisher,
Rooms 22 and 23 Cross Building,
Philadelphia.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF REVISION,
Pittsburgh, March 17, 1876.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ORDINANCE entitled "An Ordinance amending Section 6, of an ordinance entitled 'An Ordinance providing for the equalization of the valuation of taxable property,' approved October 26, 1872, passed December 28, 1874, and approved January 1, 1875, notice is hereby given that the Board of Revision will sit at on the following days to revise the several wards in the following order:
March 8, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards.
March 9, Twenty-first and Thirty-third wards.
March 10, Twelfth and Thirteenth wards.
March 11, Nineteenth and Thirty-first ward.
March 13, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards.
March 14, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards.
March 15, Ninth and Tenth wards.
March 16, Eleventh and Thirty-fifth wards.
March 17, Eleventh and Thirty-fifth wards.
March 18, Fifth and Thirty-second wards.
March 20, First and Second wards.
March 21, Third and Fourth wards.
March 22, Sixth and Twenty-fourth wards.
March 23, Seventh and Twenty-fifth wards.
March 24, Eighth and Thirty-sixth wards.
March 25, Twelfth and Twenty-fourth wards.
March 27, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth wards.
March 28, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth wards.
Transcripts of assessments furnished to property holders, on application at Board of Revision office.
J. H. NOBBS, Chairman.
THOS. H. PHELPS, Secretary.

BIRDS! BIRDS!
Arrived—A choice lot of all kinds of Imported Singing Birds, German Canaries, Mocking Birds, Talking Parrots, Java Sparrows, Australian Love Birds, Fancy Pigeons and Chickens. Call soon at No. 40 SIXTH AVENUE, near Smithfield street.
CHAS. ESPICH.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, 9 Room 2, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.
FEBRUARY 15, 1876.
Cochran, McLean & Co.,
Broadway, Grand and Crosby Sts.,
NEW YORK,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
Respectfully call the attention of their friends generally, and buyers about to visit New York, to their stock of
Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons,
WHITE GOODS, LINENS,
Shawls, Dress Goods, Notions, Woolens,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
And ask that buyers will examine the same before purchasing elsewhere. THE

SEWING MACHINE.
THE LIGHT RUNNING
DOMESTIC
Sewing Machine
IS THE BEST OF ALL.
It is the lightest running machine in the market. It has less than one-half the number of parts contained in any other machine. The Bobbin holds twice as much thread as any other machine. It has the greatest range of work; will run from Swiss Muslin to heaviest Sole Leather without any change. It makes no noise in running; has no Cams or Gear Wheels. It is the easiest machine to understand; needs no special skill or practice in the operator.
No person can afford to buy a machine without first giving the Domestic a careful examination. We ask every woman to examine into its merits when she buys a machine. With a Domestic in her possession, a woman will find her sewing become a pleasant exercise of skill and taste, instead of a mere manual drudgery.
We are prepared to demonstrate that the DOMESTIC has many excellencies that render it DECIDEDLY SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MACHINE now before the public.
James Caldwell & Co.
AGENTS,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.

EDUCATIONAL.
THE SUMMER SESSION
OF THE
CLEVELAND MEDICAL SCHOOL
Consisting of Recitations, Lectures and Clinics, at the Cleveland City Hospital, will commence on
APRIL 3, 1876,
And continue twelve weeks. A Summer and Winter Course will be considered equivalent to a year's study.
JOHN BENNITT, M. D., Dean.
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Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCES, by WM. A. STREERUWITZ, Civil Engineer, No. 10 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Apply, Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 169 Wood street, or 6300 for C.

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NEXT TO POSTOFFICE.

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A large stock now opening, and to which constant additions will be made, of New Goods, consisting of GILT, TINT, PLAIN AND SATIN DAMASK AND BLANK WALL PAPERS, BORDERS, DECORATIONS, FRESCO BORDERS AND MOULDINGS, of the newest designs, which we offer at the lowest prices. CALL AND SEE.
JOS. R. HUGHES.

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1876.
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Nos. 165,
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On our BLACK ALPACA Counter, we have placed some SPECIAL BARGAINS, and not confining our customers to one particular brand, they have a large line from which to select, and their own choice and pleasure as to weight and finish.
At 28 cents,
AN EXTRA BARGAIN IN BLACK ALPACAS.
At 37½ cents,
SPECIAL GOOD VALUE IN BLACK ALPACAS.
At 45 and 50 cents,
SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACK ALPACAS.
These goods being our own importation, they will be found UNUSUAL GOOD VALUE. Also, a full line of lower and finer qualities at equally low prices.
At 85c and 87½ cents,
GOOD QUALITY BLACK DRESS SILKS.;
At $1 per yard,
AN EXTRA BARGAIN IN GROS GRAIN BLACK DRESS SILKS.
At $1 50 per yard,
REAL HAND SPUN BLACK SILKS.
Made expressly for ourselves; a special good bargain, usually sold at $1 75.
At $1 15 per yard,
ANOTHER NEW LINE OF COLORED DRESS SILKS, latest line of shades, usually sold at $1 25.
All our Silks are imported directly from Lyons, France, and in every instance we guarantee to save you from 25 to 50 cents per yard on the above goods.
Our trade being very active and sales would serve their own interests by order of money, or sent C. O. D. to any part of plain and distinct as possible.

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There are three reasons why everybody should buy from
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1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
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Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
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LEGAL.
In Equity.
WILLIAM G. FARGO and WILL

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 23, 1876.

The loan market was steady and unchanged to-day, with general features of ease still noted. Some of the banks report a rather better demand for funds, and in one or two cases had all their spare money loaned out. Still the general situation of the markets could be described as easy, funds offering on first-class names with good collateral as low as six per cent. while prime commercial papers was taken readily by the banks from their customers at eight per cent. There was little news in local stocks and securities. We note that the proposition is being mooted anew to establish a call of stocks at the Chamber of Commerce. Such an institution would prove an undoubted public convenience, and we hope to see bankers and brokers interest themselves in the proposition.

—We learn from the Eastern papers that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was recently the object of a raid under difficulties, the small modicum of the stock no the market affording little room for speculative interference. With 130,000 shares in all, and transactions seldom attaining a figure of 1,000 shares a day in the Baltimore boards, there was no way to make a short operation but to increase the volume of sales and to borrow the stock for the purpose. The city of Baltimore possesses 32,000 shares and the State a small interest in the Washington branch. Enough stock was got together to rush the sales up to 2,000 shares in one day. Another scheme to disturb the value of the property by a railroad tax agitation in the State Legislature and by certain petty publications was exposed without effort. The stock fell back to 170 again, and old Baltimorean conservatism merely smiled at a few plucked pigeons settling their shorts.

—The depreciated character of the securities held by the national bank recently suspended in New York has set the public mind to thinking about the condition of other financial institutions. Attention in New York is being directed to the shrinkage in value of real estate, and the effect of this on the general condition of the great life and fire insurance companies and savings banks, and inquiry is being made as to how far the prices realized under foreclosures will liquidate the original investment with the additional interest that has accumulated since the lapsing of most of the mortgages that are now being forced to sale, and one New York paper (the *Economist*) says: "We do not presume but that a large number of sales have amply repaid the loans that have been called in, but in stances have been wherethe amounts were of small proportion to the popular idea of the values four or five years since, when the institutions that are now calling in their loans by daily sales at auction were no less wild in their estimate of value than the people generally, which was to such an extent that loans were made on the property of interested parties, that cannot be gotten out of it for many years to come, if ever."

—We learn from a Washington county, Pennsylvania, paper, that a new construction has been given to the State usury laws, by the President Judge of the Common Pleas Court of that county. The matter is stated as follows: "In the Jonathan West usury cases before our county courts, His Honor, Judge Acheson, last week, decided that where the payment was not voluntary —that is, made by constraint of execution (an enforced payment)—the debtor can protect himself by application to the court to stay the execution, and deduct excess of interest. But if he fails to do this, and pays the money, he cannot recover. This on the broad ground that there must be a stopping point to litigation somewhere. The motion to obtain judgment for excess of interest was therefore overruled." It would be interesting to have a more exhaustive report of the process of reasoning and the grounds of law by which the learned Judge arrives at the conclusion stated above, that under the State law, a voluntary payment of usurious interest precludes action for recovery. If this is so, it is of great importance that bankers and business men should know it. It would also be an interesting subject of inquiry whether this "broad ground" on which a decision is reached, would not apply equally in arresting the operation of the usury provisions of the national banking act.

—The Chicago *Inter Ocean* has the following remarks upon the present general stagnation of business in the West, and the causes which have produced it:

Some of the bankers remarked this was the dullest day in every respect they had experienced for a year. But there is a good reason for the present dullness. The pork packing business is over every year, and since the little movement of grain, partly because the country roads in a great portion of the West are impassable, and partly because of the backward movement of grain from this point is waiting for the opening of navigation. During just this time of year when, even under ordinary circumstances, there would be but little activity in any line of trade. But this year it is worse than usual for two reasons, the immediate one being the cessation of the country roads, which have never been so bad, even in the memory of that well-known "oldest inhabitant." An instance of the condition of the natural roads in the country comes to us from Gardiner, in this State, as follows: As a funeral last Sunday it was found unpossible for horses to get along the roads and draw any kind of vehicle; so, as the only alternative, twenty men took hold of a long rope fastened to a sled, and drew this improvised hearse, with the corpse thereon, in the same manner as the fire companies used to haul the old-fashioned fire engines. By going through fields and walking all low ground they managed to get to the cemetery. This incident shows the country to be in a condition in which very little can be expected in the way of ordinary business.

—Mr. J. D. Harvey, Receiver of the Scandinavian National Bank, Chicago, has received an order from Comptroller Knox making an assessment of fifty per cent. on the par value of the st ck of that institution, under the individual liability clause of National Bank act. The *Chicago Tribune* thus describes the position of this and other suspended banks:

Of the stock of the Scandinavian National $131,000 is held abroad; of that held in this country, only $25,000 (out of $88,000) is held by parties of whom anything can be collected. The Treasury Department has not compelled the foreign stockholders to contribute their quota to make good to depositors the deficiency in the assets of the bank. These stockholders reside in Stockholm, Paris, Copenhagen and elsewhere. Comptroller Knox, in a letter dated the 9th inst., requests Receiver Harvey to advise with some good attorney in Chicago and "make a statement of account against the foreign shareholders in as good shape as possible for bringing suit against them on their individual liability." The Comptroller continues: "I will then transmit the papers to the foreign Minister at Stockholm or elsewhere, under the seal of this office, and request him to place the matter in the hands of some good attorney for prompt prosecution." The liabilities of the Scandinavian were $250,000, of which about 40 per cent. has been paid to depositors. It is hoped that all or nearly all the balance can be collected out of the stockholders.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
March 23, 1876.					
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	122¾	122¾			
5-20's, 1865, registered	118¾	118¾			
5-20's, 1865, new	119	119			
5-20's, 1865, registered	120	120			
5-20's, 1867	121	121¼			
5-20's, 1868, coupon	122	122¼			
10-40's, coupons	118¾	118¾			
10-40's, registered	118¾	118¾			
Currency 6's	126	126½			
New 5's, prime					
Western Union Tel.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Quicksilver					
Pacific Mail	21¾	21	20¾	21	20¾
Panama		135	132		
Adams Express		50	48		
Wells-Fargo Express			86½	85¾	
American Express			63¾	63¾	
United States Exp's		74	72		
New York Central	113	113			113¾
Erie			20½	20¾	20¾
Michigan Central	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Michigan Southern	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Illinois Central		100	100		
Cleveland & Pittsb'h		97¾	97		
Chicago & Northwest		42¾			42¾
Do. preferred		64		64	64
Rock Island		110	110¾		110¾
St. Paul common		43	43		43
Do. preferred		80¾			80¾
Wabash common		35¾			35¾
Fort Wayne		103	102¾		103
Ohio & Mississippi		26¾		26¾	26¾
Union Pacific		63			62¾
Harlem		142	138½		138½
Hannibal & St. Jos.		18	18		18¼
Atlantic & Pac. pref.			20	20	4¾
Iron Mountain			4¾	4¾	
C., C. & I. C.					
Missouri Pacific					14¾
South Carolina, Apr.		36			
South Carolina, July		36			35
Missouri 6's		104			

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			50¾
Reading			20¾
United Co.'s of N. J.	137¾	138	
Oil Creek	14¾	14¾	
Lehigh Valley	63	63¾	
Central Transportation	48¾	48¾	
Empire Transportation		53¾	
P. C. & St. L. m. b.	85¾	85	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Money closed easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Gross receipts $760,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $105,000. Clearings $16,000,000. Specie shipments $448,000. Sterling 480¾@484¾.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 114¼@114¾. Carrying rates 1 to 3 per cent.; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds dull but strong. State securities quiet. Stocks dull and, with the exception of Erie, which declined 1 per cent., changes were slight. Transactions 168,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 15,000 Western Union, 37,000 Erie and 42,000 Lake Shore. There following are the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	68¾	Toledo & Wabash	33¾
Pacific Mail	20¾	Do. preferred	60
Adams Express	108	Ft. Wayne	103¾
Wells Fargo Express	86¾	Terre Haute	4¾
American Ex	63	Do. preferred	18
U. S. Express	71	Chicago & Alton	104¾
New York Central	113¾	Do. preferred	110
Erie	20¾	Ohio & Mississippi	26¾
Do. preferred	36	Indiana Central	4¾
Harlem	140	Burling'n & Quincy	118¾
Do. preferred	144	Hannibal & St. Joe	18¼
Mich. Central	63	Del. & Lack	119
Lake Shore	63¾	Atlantic & P. Tel	19¾
Illinois Central	101¾	Union Pacific stock	63¼
Cleve. & Pitts	97	Central Pac. bonds	107¾
Northwestern	42¾	Unio. Pacific bonds	103¾
Do. preferred	63¾	Do. land grants	103¾
N. J. Central	106¾	Mariposa	8¾
Rock Island	110¾	Do. preferred	20¾
St. Paul	43	Panama	134
Do. preferred	69¾	Missouri Pacific	14¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	New 5's	113¾
5-20's, 1865	118¾	10-40's, registered	117¼
5-20's, 1865, new	119	10-40's, compons	118¾
5-20's, 1867	121¼	Currency 6's	126¾
5-20's, 1868	122¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43	Virginia, new	36
Tennessee, new	41	Missouri 6's	104
Virginia, old	36¾		

LONDON, March 23, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94 9-16; for account 94¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 108; 10-40's, 105¾; new 5's, 106. Railroad securities—New York Central 104; Erie 18¾; preferred 33.

PARIS, March 23.—Rentes 69 francs 97½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 24.—United States bonds—New 5's 101¾.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—Gold 114¾. Sight ¼ premium. Sterling—Bank 558.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 23, 1876.

Trade continued rather sluggish to-day, with a decidedly slow feeling in many of the leading lines. There were no important changes in quotations, prices being generally very steady. Values in groceries being wholly unchanged, we omit extended quotations in that branch for this issue.

We learn from the *Shoe and Leather Reporter* that the shipments of boots and shoes from Boston to Pittsburgh last week aggregated 513 cases, and to Allegheny city 96 cases. The same journal says concerning the condition of the Eastern boot and shoe market:

The shoe trade remains much as previously reported. The stormy weather acted considerably to keep buyers away an I made matters generally quiet. The orders from salesmen were few and for moderate amounts. Shoe dealers are not lavish in giving their orders, but are buying just enough goods to see them through from week to week; in this way they manage to keep on hand a fair supply and avoid accumulating dead stock. Notwithstanding the rain city has been dull times, the quantity of goods sold has come up to that of last spring, more particularly in children's shoes, for which there has been a good call from all parts of the city. No doubt there has been a slight falling off in ladies' and misses' shoes. The manufacturers still hope to make up this differ nce before season closes. Fine goods are selling much better than earlier in the spring, and no doubt when the time comes to foot up the results, the sales will be even with those of last spring. The unsettled state of the country has engendered such a feeling of distrust on the part of manufacturers they have been afraid to give credits unless they are fully satisfied as to the standing of their customers. This system may entail the loss of a great many orders, but no doubt will have a tendency to establish a better and more reliable trade in the end. We cannot expect a healthy trade so long as the hundreds of thousands of laboring men are idle; every dollar earned by them is so much gained, and as they are the greatest consumers, therefore their idleness tells on the daily sales of the shopkeepers. The jobbing department is gradually improving in the way of orders from the salesmen now out. These are mostly for small lines of seasonable goods. The business done so far this season has been fair. The stores throughout the country, generally, are large y stocked with shoes, and should the various leading industries in the different States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia resume active operations, giving employment to the many thousands of hands now doing nothing, there will be a brisk and large demand for all descriptions of shoes. The auction houses continue to report a good demand for all kinds of leather and serge shoes.

From a circular recently issued by Messrs. George P. Willar & Son, Baltimore, we get an idea of the enlargement of the grain trade in the Maryland metropolis, and the immense diversion which has occurred from other cities within the past year. These gentlemen say:

Without going into an elaborate review of the very superior advantages of our market over any or all of the other Atlantic cities for handling of grain, we give you a few of the few statistics as compared with other places.

To show such an enormous increase in our corn trade, and such a comparison with other competitive points, is, we think, evidence sufficient of the energy and capacity of our business men, and proof without doubt that our prices, promptness, facilities and satisfaction given to the Western dealer exceeds that of other seaboard points.

New York merchants, finding trade "slipping through their fingers," have sent representatives here with view of changing location concluding that they must follow the trade, and not the trade follow them. Within the past few days they have opened two houses here, and we understand others are to follow from same city, as well as Philadelphia and other points.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	169	Cheese, bxs	83
Wheat, bus	25	Butter, pkgs	21
Barley, bus	450	Bacon, tcs	5
Rye, bus	130	Hay, bales	3
Oats, bus	440		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge full retail prices. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Breadstuffs and Produce.

APPLES—There was a strong feeling at firm values. Supply is light and a moderately good demand makes values firmer. Some extra choice sold at $5 00 per barrel, but the bulk of transactions were quotable at $4 50@4 75 per barrel for choice; prime $4 00@4 25 per barrel; mixed lots range from $2 50@3 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is steady. We quote jobbing in a jobbing way at 70@75c per gallon.

BEANS—The jobbing demand was rather slow and limited. We quote prime white navy from first hands $1 15@1 20 per bushel; in a jobbing way $1 30@1 35.

BRESWAX—The inquiry was only moderate and sales were limited. We quote at 30@33c per pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is very dull. We quote prices weak at $4 25@4 50 per barrel. BUTTER—There was a strong and very active demand for all choice grades of table butter, while the medium grades were also readily sold up. We quote the best counties of the different family at 40@42c per lb; prime to choice 36@38c; common to fair grades 30@35c.

CIDER—There is a rather quiet market. We quote at 8 cents @ 9 per gal.

CRANBERRIES—There is a steady market with a light supply. Prices are firm at $15 00@16 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition; $5 00 per crate.

CHEESE—There was a rather sluggish trade but the market was firm at former quotations. We quote jobbing prices as follows: New York cheese 15½@15½c; prime Ohio factory 13½@14c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote common to choice apples at 9@10c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@15c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 13c. Huckleberries 10@12c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c per lb.

EGGS—The supply is ample and the market is easy at 19@19c per dozen for strictly fresh.

GRAIN—There is a quiet but firm market without decided alteration in values. Receipts are very light, and the selling is stagnant. Wheat is quiet but steady. We quote Michigan white at $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 30@1 34; amber $1 30@1 39; Northwestern red $1 38@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 10@1 22; rejected do 90c@$1 10, as to quality; a quiet feeling prevails in spring wheat, No. 1 nominal at $1 37@1 39. Corn continues active and firm, at former prices. We quote shelled at 54@55c for yellow; 52@53c for high-mixed; 50@52c for low-mixed; prime Kansas do 50@—c; new car 50@52c for yellow; mixed 47@49c. Oats were in ample supply and easier, though quotably unchanged. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohioat 38@40c; white do at 41@42c; Western white 42@44c. Barley is very stagnant at former quotations; Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 for choice; choice spring at $1 05@1 10; common to prime 80@90c. Rye is quiet and easy at 78@80c per bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advances.

FLOUR—trade is steady but only moderately active in jobbing and wholesale circles. Strictly prime grades sell with some difficulty at fair prices, but low and inferior flours cannot be sold except at heavily shaded values. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₰ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₰ bbl. The jobbing grades of flours are steady, as follow: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@7 25; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ₰ packages, $4 25 ₰ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 50 ₰ bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₰ bbl; kegs $3 25. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₰ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2@2½c ₰ lb for wholesale and jobbing quantities.

HAY—The supply is still light and prices continue strong, tending upward. We quote upland prairie at $10 00@11 00 ₰ ton; No. 1 timothy $16 00@17 00; No. 2, $14 00@15 00.

POTATOES—The market continues at former rates, with a moderate supply and no tendency toward any alteration in values. We hear of a few sales from first hands at 30@35c ₰ bushel; store sales were made at the usual advance. Sweet potatoes $5 50 ₰ barrel.

SEEDS—There was a good demand and light supply at firm prices. We quote clover seed scarce at $10 25@10 50 ₰ bushel; $10 50 nominally in round lots; timothy seed is easy at $2 65@2 75 ₰ bushel; flaxseed $1 40 in round lots; $1 50@1 60 in a small way; onion sets $3 00@3 50 ₰ bushel.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ₰ gallon; best city make, No. 2, at 15c ₰ gallon.

Provisions.

Trade in staple hog products is active and values continue strong. There is no quotable change in prices since our last report, the advances in lard being well maintained and other staples being steady and firm.

BACON—There was a firm feeling at former quotations which are as follows: Shoulders 10¾@10¾c ₰ pound; sweet pickled sides 13¾@13¾c; clear sides 14c.

CURED AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in full demand at 14¾c ₰ lb for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 10¾@11c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₰ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—The market is strong with a strong upward tendency. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 15¼@15½c ₰ lb; in half-barrels 14¾@15c ₰ lb; in buckets 15¼@15¾c ₰ lb; refined lard in tierces 14¾@15c ₰ lb; in half-barrels 15¼@15½c ₰ lb; in buckets 15¾@16c ₰ lb; in 5-lb caddies 17c ₰ lb; in 3-lb caddies 18c ₰ lb; in 2-lb pails 17½c ₰ lb; in 5-lb pails 17½c ₰ lb; in 10-lb pails 17½c ₰ lb.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at firm prices. We quote extra winter-strained at $1 05 ₰ gallon; No. 1 at 90c ₰ gallon; No. 2 at 75c; miners' oil, 65@70c; No. 1 extra 80@85c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9¼@10c ₰ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady at unchanged quotations, the ruling prices being $23 75@23 50 ₰ barrel for prime mess.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 9¼@10c ₰ lb; country do 8½@8c ₰ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11½@12c ₰ lb; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 11@12¼c.

The tables following, with reference to the shipment of the hog product from all United States ports to foreign countries, is by E. H. Walker, statistician of the New York Produce Exchange:

Monthly exports of the hog product from all United States ports to all foreign countries for the ceg year 1875-76, November to October inclusive, and the comparative exports for the previous three crop years:

	1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1872-73.
November	36,000,000	31,000,000	29,000,000	28,000,000
December	36,000,000	31,000,000	29,000,000	28,000,000
January	36,000,000	31,000,000	29,000,000	28,000,000
February	36,000,000	31,000,000	29,000,000	28,000,000
March	36,000,000	31,000,000	29,000,000	28,000,000
April	36,000,000	31,000,000	29,000,000	28,000,000
May	36,000,000	31,000,000	29,000,000	28,000,000
June	36,000,000	31,000,000	29,000,000	28,000,000
July	36,000,000	31,000,000	29,000,000	28,000,000
August	36,000,000	31,000,000	29,000,000	28,000,000
September	36,000,000	31,000,000	29,000,000	28,000,000
October	36,000,000	31,000,000	29,000,000	28,000,000
Total	432,000,000	372,000,000	348,000,000	336,000,000

Petroleum.

MARCH 23.—The market opened at an advance on yesterday's prices in crude and held the advanced quotations throughout the day. Refined was stronger, but not quotably advanced.

CRUDE.—The market opened this morning at $1 06¾ for Conduit and United; $2 05 for Union. The market has varied very little in price to-day, but has exhibited a great deal of strength, the feeling gradually and daily growing more confident of the opening of trade and better prices. We quote shipment at $2 27½@2 30, with a fair business.

REFINED.—The influence of the advance in crude on the refined market was to a certain extent offset by the unfavorable character of the seaboard and foreign advices. Consequently the market was only firm, and former prices were maintained without any quotable advance. We quote standard white on the curve at 11¾@11¾c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works. New York delivery rules at 14¾@14¾c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 14¾@14¾c for spot and March delivery. Baltimore rules at 14¾@14¾c for prompt and this months' delivery.

OIL BARRELS—Continue dull and unchanged at former prices, viz.: $1 15@1 20 for city made; $1 05@1 10 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, March 23.—The *Derrick* says: At the opening $2 05¾ was bid for new lots, and the same asked for old. Throughout the day sales were made at this prices and some at 5c above and below. The sales were not large, buyers and sellers being about 5c apart in their views. Between five and six o'clock the demand improved and sales were made at $2 06¾ @2 07¼, 07¾ and a few at $2 08¼. At the close the feeling was quite strong with $2 07¾ freely bid and in the evening $2 08¾ was offered. Shipments $2 20@2 27½. The total sales were 84,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, March 23.—The *Courier* says: Business was very quiet at the Exchange yesterday until late in the afternoon, when prices advanced about 2¼c. United opened with sales at $2 06¾ and sales were made at $2 08¾, closing, however, at $2 07¾ bid with offers at $2 08¾. There is no relative change in Conduit and Union from the previous day. Pennsylvania transportation, river division, closed at $2 05 for spot or $2 21½ and shipment $2 25@2 27½. The total sales were 50,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, March 23, closing 22.—The restriction in prices is noted in increased business: the export trade is checked by the stronger rates for ocean freight room. Sales of 5,000 barrels crude, for Philadelphia delivery, at 113½c. Crude in bulk 8½c and 113½c in shipping order; refined 14½c; cases 17¾@20c; naptha is quoted at 10c for 63@66 gravity. Refined rules at 14¾c at Philadelphia 14¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Market quiet; standard white 14¾@14¾c; crude 8½c; cases 18½c.

PARKERS, March 23.—Market opened strong, with an upward tendency; United and Conduit $2 08@$2 16; Union $2 07½; outside lines $1 97½ @2 01¾; shipment $2 25@2 27½.

TITUSVILLE, March 23.—Market active and firm at $2 08¾@2 25.

OIL CITY, March 23.—Market firm; $2 09¾ bid for United; large transactions at this figure; immediate shipment is at $2 27½ bid.

ROUSEVILLE, March 23.—Market quiet and firm at $2 17½@2 20.

TIDIOUTE, March 23.—Market firmer and 11 barrel at $2 22½@2 25.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 23.—Petroleum firm; crude 8½c; refined 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Petroleum nominal; crude in barrels 10c; refined 14¾@14¾c.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Refined petroleum 11@11½d; spirits 9s 3d@9s 6d.

ANTWERP, March 23.—Refined petroleum 30¾ francs.

CLEVELAND, March 23.—Petroleum firm and unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 11½c; prime white State test 12½c, in car lots, cash.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

March 23, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
S Craig	Citizens' Oil Works	100
G M Robinson	Hutchinson Oil Works	8
Total		78

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

March 22, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Brilliant O W	Warden, F & Co, Phila	301
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co, Phila	150
J A McKelvey	Warden, F & Co, Phila	200
Total		651

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 25, 1876.

The Market.

There has been no change in prices worth of special mention, since our report of yesterday. We have before us the circulars of several reliable commission firms, all agreeing in the main as to the status of the market Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. say that the offerings of cattle this week were the lightest of the season, which caused an advance of fully 25c per cwt. As to hogs, the run was light and all sold. There was a fair supply of sheep, with some five or six cars awaiting purchasers.

We give the following as the ruling of the market at its close to-day:

CATTLE.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	$6 00@6 25
Prime, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5 50@5 75
Good, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs	5 00@5 25
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	4 75@5 00
Common, 900 to 1,000 lbs	4 25@4 50
Stockers	3 50@4 00
Bulls, stags and cows	3 50@4 00
Texans, 800 to 1,200 lbs	3 75@5 00

HOGS.

Philadelphias	$5 20@5 75
Yorkers	5 10@5 65
Roughs	7 00@8 00

SHEEP.

Extra, 110 to 120 lbs	$7 25@7 50
Good, 95 to 100 lbs	6 50@7 00
Fair, 80 to 90 lbs	5 75@6 25
Medium, 75 to 80 lbs	5 00@5 50
Common, 70 to 75 lbs	4 00@4 50

[By Associated Press.]

New York.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Receipts—Receipts 150 head, making 2,700 head for three days, against 2,150 head for the same time last week. Scarcely enough stock to make a market, but there was a firm feeling with quick sales at the advance of 25c noted yesterday. Ordinary to good steers $5 50@6 00.

Sheep—Arrivals 3,300 head, making 7,130 head for three days, against 5,800 head for the same time last week. Stock held firmer and for 5 fraction advance, with a limited trade; a few transactions in 5½ centfall 8 ton, 10 bbls onions; transactions in 5½ centfall 8 ton, 10 bbls onions; 2,150 head for the same time last week. Scarcely enough stock to make a market, but there was a firm feeling with quick sales at the advance of 25c noted yesterday. Ordinary to good steers $5 50@6 00.

Sheep—Arrivals 3,300 head, making 7,130 head for three days, against 5,800 head for the same time last week. Stock held firmer and for 5 fraction advance, with a limited trade; a few transactions in 5½ centfall 8 ton, 10 bbls onions; qualities; prime and extra holding at $5 60@ $ 30. Sales include 6 car loads of Chicago sheep, 100 lbs, at $7 25; 5 cars Michigan do, 90 lbs; $6 25.

Swine—Receipts 1,680 head, making 8,480 head for three days, against 7,760 head for the same time last week. None offered alive.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Cattle—Receipts 6,600 head. There is a good demand and prices a shade better; sales at $5 00@5 25; extra cattle at $5 25@5 75; choice $5 00@5 50; extra $5 25@6 00. Shipments 5,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 14,000 head. Market active and lower; broken grades $7 00@8 10; packing grades, $8 10@8 25; prime to choice $8 20@ $8 10@8 50; Philadelphias $8 75@9 00. Shipments 3,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000 head. Market active and firm; good to choice $5 00@5 65.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 23.—Cattle—Receipts 930 head; total for the week 6,053 head. No market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments parts lots of sales.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,425 head; total for the week 8,200 head. Sales to-day are two cars of sheep on private terms, leaving thirty yards bare of stock.

Hogs—Receipts 7,500 head; total for the week 10,900 head. Market slow; sales of one car heavy hogs, medium weight and quality, at $8 85 for cars selected singers $8 25, and one car Texas hogs.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $7 65@8 25; packing $7 90@8 40; butchers' $8 00@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@7 25; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ₰ packages, $4 25 ₰ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 50 ₰ bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₰ bbl; kegs $3 25. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₰ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2@2½c ₰ lb for wholesale and jobbing quantities.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $7 65@8 25; packing $7 90@8 40; butchers' $8 00@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@7 25; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ₰ packages, $4 25 ₰ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 50 ₰ bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₰ bbl; kegs $3 25. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₰ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2@2½c ₰ lb for wholesale and jobbing quantities.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Flour closed more active; receipts 8,000 barrels; sales Western and State $4 40@4 65; common to good $5 40@ 5 45; white wheat $5 80@7 75; good to choice $5 45@5 75; extra Ohio $5 40@5 75; St. Louis $5 45@6 00. Rye flour firm at $4 10@5 40. Cornmeal firm at $2 90@3 20. Wheat in good export demand; receipts 21,000 bushels; amber red winter and no grade $1 05; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 25@$ No. 1 Milwaukee, inferior, $1 38. Rye firm. Western 80@88c; State 80@85c. Barley and malt firm. Corn quiet; receipts 41,000 bushels; mixed and no grade 62½@63c; Western mixed new, ungraded, 63@64c. Oats—Receipts 11,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 41@43c; white 47@53c. Hay unchanged. Hops firm. Coffee firm at 15¾@18½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; prime 9¾@9¾c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 45@46c. Rice firm. Tallow steady at 9c. Rosin firm. Petroleum firm. Eggs firm; State and Pennsylvania 17@ 18c. Pork dull at $23 00@23 25. Beef quiet. Cut meats—Western quiet. Middles—Long clear Western 12½c. Lard firm; prime steam 14¾@ 14¾c. Butter firm; Western 16@24c; State 20@27c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1 13.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—Flour quiet but firm and unchanged. Wheat firm but quiet; Pennsylvania red $1 40@1 45; other grades unchanged. Corn—Western active, strong and higher; Western mixed 63½c. Oats quiet but steady; Southern and Pennsylvania 40@42c; Western 39@ 40c. Rye nominally 78@81c. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions steady and firm but quiet. Pork $23 00@23 25. Bulkmeats—Shoulders 9½c; clear rib 13½c. Hams 15½c. Lard—Refined higher at 14½c; no crude offering. Butter scarce and firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet but firm and unchanged. Whisky more active and a shade firmer at $1 10.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Cotton quiet but firm at 12c. Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat steady at $1 15@1 35. Corn steady at 49½@50c. Oats steady at 37@40c. Barley firm at $1 10@1 13. Rye steady at 72½@74c. Pork held at $23 12½@23 25. Lard steady; steam 13¾c; kettle 14@14½c. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders 9¾c; clear rib 12½c; clear sides 13c. Bacon firm at 9¾@13@12½c. Whisky steady at $1 05.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Cloverseed steady. Flour firm; extra $4 87½; St. Louis family $7 00. Wheat steady; amber $1 51@1 52; white $1 55. Rye $2c. Corn active; yellow 55@ 56c; white 55c. Oats slow; white 42@46c. Whisky—Western $1 12. Butter unchanged. New York and Bradford county extra 32@34c; do firsts 25@25c; Western extras 28@30c Cheese firm; New York 12½@14c. Eggs in better demand; fresh 16c.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 22.—Flour steady; Western superfine $4 00@4 50; common extras $5 00@ 5 25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6 00@7 00; Illinois $6 50@8 25; St. Louis $6 50@9 00; fancy Minnesota $7 75@9 25. Corn firm at 68@69c; mixed and yellow unchanged. Oats in demand; mixed and No. 2 white 38@39c; rejected 43@46c; No. 1 white 53@55c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 22.—Flour quietand unchanged. Wheat dull No. 2 white Michigan held at $1 14; $1 15 bid; extra do $1 27; amber Michigan, spot and seller $1 26; seller May $1 27; No. 2 amber $1 04½. Corn firm and in fair demand; high mixed held at 50½@51c; low mixed 51c; Wabash 50¾c; no grade 50½c. Oats dull; No. 2 36¼c; white 37½c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—California white wheat average 10s 2½@10s 6d; do club 10s 6½@ 11s; red spring,

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank PITTSBURGH, PA., March 23, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30 257	25	88	W.	Gentle	Lt.s'w.
2 P. M..	30 176	39	63	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M..	30 173	34	69	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.195. Highest thermon.....46
Mean thermon..... 33.2 Lowest thermon.....24

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWtf

City Surveys.

A special meeting of the Survey Committee was held yesterday afternoon, when the following business was transacted:

A plan of Station street from Frankstown avenue to Penn avenue, with a width of fifty-five feet, was approved. An ordinance locating the street was approved.

Action was postponed on a petition for a change of location of Forbes street from Boyd street to Diamond street.

A motion for reconsider action on Linden Grove plan prevailed.

Adjourned.

Soiree Musicale.

The fourth concert of the season will be given at the Pennsylvania Female College, in the College Chapel, on Tuesday evening, March 28th. The entertainment will be under the direction of E. J. Butler and Madame Marie Bishop. The programme is a most excellent one, and in addition to the College Choral Class, the following names appear among the performers: Misses Mary Brown, Mary Scofield, Susie Locke, Lottie Holmes, Annie Singer, E. Purviance, E. Stoughton, Jennie Jenks, Grace Watson and Kate Stewart. Of course, Prof. Butler and Madame Bishop take a prominent part.

Constable (?) Hays.

Would-be-Constable Hays, of Allegheny, concerning whose efforts to evade Judge Kirkpatrick's decision on his application for a confirmation of his deputation by a regularly elected constable, a statement was published yesterday, appeared in the Criminal Court yesterday morning in obedience to an order issued by the presiding Judge. The Court directed him to return the commission which he had obtained from the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court, on the strength of Judge White's approval of his petition, and told him that he was not competent to serve as an officer, because he was under conviction for assault and battery at the last term, and warned him that if he attempted to arrest any person hereafter, he would be guilty of assault and battery, or that if he should serve a writ on anybody he would be guilty of trespass, and that if he should be brought before him again he would deal with him in the severest terms of the law. It seems that numerous remonstrances against the deputization of Hays have been presented to the Court by citizens of Allegheny.

Valuable Stocks at Auction to Settle an Estate.

Will be sold Friday evening, March 24th, at 7½ o'clock, at Thos. F. Stewart's sales room, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, the following stocks, &c.

50 shares Exchange National Bank.
50 shares Iron City National Bank.
50 shares Third National Bank.
50 shares Fourth National Bank.
25 shares Allegheny National Bank.
25 shares Peoples' National Bank.
50 shares Masonic Deposit Bank.
50 shares People's National Bank.
30 shares M. and M. Insurance Company.
25 shares Armenia Insurance Company.
25 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Company.
12 shares Ewalt Street Bridge.
100 shares Castle Shannon Railroad.
$2,500 Allegheny Valley Railroad income bonds.
$20 acres Reynolds county, Missouri, farm land. Perfectly satisfactory to buyer, or no sale.
The three story brick dwelling, No. 150 Fourth avenue, corner Cherry alley, sale positive.

THOMAS F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

For the Centennial.

Pittsburgh will be creditably represented at the Centennial Exposition. The Edgar Thomson Steel Works, the Union Iron Mills, the Lucy Furnace, Wilson, Walker & Co. and the Keystone Bridge Company, will occupy a space, twenty-five by thirty-three feet, in the main building. Messrs. Jones & Laughlins, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, Hussey, Wells & Co., the McKeesport Tube Works, the Wayne Iron Works, the Black Diamond Steel Works, Hussey, Binns & Co., Kloman, Park & Co., Gill's Car Wheel Works and other establishments are preparing to exhibit, and the displays will be every way creditable to the enterprising firms and the city which they represent. Carnegie Bros. & Co. will exhibit a complete model of the famous Union Lucy Furnace, made on a scale of one-half inch to the foot, the whole being ten by fourteen feet, and showing every part of the establishment. The Keystone Bridge Company will exhibit a complete model of the great pivot draw made for spanning Raritan Bay, New Jersey. This swinging bridge or draw is the largest of its kind in the world, measuring 420 feet between abutments. The scale in this case is one-tenth of an inch, equal to one foot, and the Lincoln lattice pattern of iron truss bridge will, of course, be adhered to. In the model, engines, gearing, etc., will find minute reproduction. These models are both very costly, and will form very interesting features. Other manufacturers are quietly at work, and not yet ready or willing to make public what they are doing. Altogether, we may assert that Pittsburgh will make herself known in the forthcoming world's exhibition.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Richard C. Proctor and Mahlen D. Rowland, partners as Proctor & Rowland, of Mercer county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves. Referred to Register Shafer.

Heinz, Noble & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of Jacob Schoyer for payment of items, presented and referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Wm. McKenna & Son, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Restraining order granted against Jesse H. Fritz.

William J. Craig, bankrupt, Allegheny. The creditors having failed to choose an assignee, R. J. Kinzey, Esq., is appointed.

William Longden, bankrupt, Allegheny. The creditors failing to make choice of an assignee, Samuel Harbison, Esq., is appointed.

Lewis & Anderson, bankrupt, Beaver county. Assignee's report distributing liens confirmed *nisi*.

Lindsey, Acy & Co. vs. Josiah Moss, debtor, Susquehanna county. Proceedings discontinued.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Assignee's report of the sale of real estate of Wm. Nelson confirmed.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Robert Robb, for use of Frank Kohne, Sr., vs. Mary Hamilton. Case reported. Verdict for defendant.

J. B. Chambers vs. Wm. Deer; feigned issue to determine the ownership of certain property levied upon by the Sheriff. Verdict for plaintiff.

Robt. Bowles vs. F. C. Pilgrain; juror withdrawn and cause continued.

Thomas G. Sinde vs. John A. Nichol; action to recover a commission for the sale of goods. Verdict for plaintiff, $69 17.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Schalk *et al.* vs. McClurkan; Schalk vs. Hostetter; Maillard vs. First National Bank of Birmingham; Beverly vs. the German Fire Insurance Company; Fritz vs. McKinney; Love vs. Mugel; Tracey *et al.* vs. Lentz; McFarland vs. Gainsford.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

Isaac Crown *et al.*, previously reported. Jury out.

Edward E. Dawson vs. William Woods; action for damages for alleged assault. On trial.

Mary Kennedy, of McCandless, vs. Cash Insurance Company. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Kroeger vs. Birmingham Fire Insurance Co.; Livingston vs. Consolidated Gas Co.; McClung, administrator, vs. Mellon, administrators; Eaton & Co. vs. Kieffer *et al.*; McGinnis vs. Bowser & Skeel; Miller & Co. vs. Gallinger & Co.; Rosenberg & Co. vs. Nicols & Shaw; Champ vs. Borry; Phillips *et al.* vs. Reed & Co.; Wanderlich vs. Waring & Co.; Murray *et ux.* vs. Stack & O'Connor.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of the Canannowaith vs. John Day and James Hays, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, was taken up. The defendants, who reside in West Deer township, were charged, respectively, with stealing a pig and receiving the same, belonging to Hugh Cargo, Jr. Un trial.

THE GREAT

Walking Match

Is to take place next week at Lafayette Hall, commencing Monday at 10 o'clock A. M., to continue six days, between Miss Louise Coleman and Miss Frankie Hinderbrandt for a purse of three hundred dollars, the one scoring the greatest number of miles to be declared the champion of the State of Pennsylvania. Ladies should witness the contest.

CROSSED EYE CURED.

Sight Perfectly Restored.

That all in like condition may know what can and has been done for those with crooked and blind eyes, I hereby state that Dr. Sadler, Oculist and Aurist, No. 256 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, has perfectly straightened my daughter Katie's eyes, which had been crossed from birth, and perfectly restored the sight, which had become so weak in one that she could but just see letters one inch long. J. McKEAN, Jr., 108 Wood street, or R. B. McKEAN, 155 Federal street, Allegheny city. p

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION.

ndations of the Council Committee.

tee of Legislation of Pittsburgh
special meeting yesterday
ken in the chair.
adopted recommending
n the Legislature to pass
Senate bill No. 270, An act
ssification of real estate
on and for apportion-
s of the second class;
repealing the act to
chool Directors in
ittsburgh House
o purchase by
of turnpikes
its of such
nt to an act
alth into
for the ja-
ory processes,
o disapprove
bill No. 25, act en-
of alcohol in cities of
third classes; House bill No.
ment to an act dividing cities of this
into three classes, and providing for the
ndrawal of any territory consolidated with
in six years from cities of the second class.
Adjourned.

The colored man Green, charged with cutting his brother employee at the Robinson House, was discharged by the Mayor yesterday, the prosecutor not appearing.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

There are six hundred and four prisoners in the penitentiary, in Allegheny city.

BISHOP KERFOOT administered the rite of confirmation in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Butler, Pa., on Wednesday last.

A NEW station house is being built by the Pan Handle Railroad Company at the south end of the Monongahela suspension bridge, in place of the one recently burned.

TO-MORROW will be a holiday for the Catholics. It is the feast of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, and one of the most important festivals in that persuasion.

AN INVIGORATED man fell at the corner of Federal street and Montgomery avenue about ten o'clock last night, and received a deep gash on his head. Officer Mitchel took him to the lockup, where he had the wound dressed.

MAGELLEN FAVER was arrested yesterday by the Mayor's police on charges of opening the trunks of Joseph Haas, Joseph Ryan and B. Dietrich at a boarding house at Etna, and stealing a watch, revolver and other stuff. Held for a hearing.

MAYOR MCCARTHY yesterday received a letter from J. N. Lester, Secretary of the Agricultural Society of Cherokee county, Iowa, saying that ten or fifteen hands could find employment there at $20 per month for ten months of the year, after April 1st.

WE LEARN on good authority that Rev. J. Walsh, of Hollidaysburg, will succeed Bishop Tuigg, as pastor of the Altoona congregation. Father Walsh is an energetic, popular and genial minister, and possesses the respect of the Catholic community on the Allegheny Mountains.

AN irate and intoxicated German named King, who had come to transact some Poor Board business with Secretary McCormick, of Allegheny, yesterday got into an altercation with Mr. King, becoming very violent, succeeded in getting himself locked up. In course of five or six hours the alcohol evaporated and the prisoner coming to his senses concluded to put up a forfeit for his appearance at a hearing this morning.

THE pipelines of Messrs. Kirk & Dilworth to the pipe line company, organized for the purpose of conveying natural gas from the Butler county wells, is to form the entire line, in complete working order, for $200,000, taking as part payment $100,000 in stock. The route has already been surveyed and rights of way secured. The free use of the Burns and Delaminter wells are to be allowed to the company until the stockholders get back, in dividends, the full amount of their investment, when the wells will be turned over to the company for $50,000 in stock.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of the 22d, says: Last evening, according to announcement, Dr. J. H. McClelland, of Pittsburgh, delivered an address in the House of Representatives, on "Mind and its Treatment," which was listened to by a very attentive audience. The principal object of the speaker was to show the necessity of establishing an asylum for the insane, to be under homeopathic treatment. He demonstrated very satisfactorily the claims of the homeopathic system for recognition. Senator Geo. H. Anderson presided and Representative Christy acted as Secretary. A resolution of thanks to the speaker was adopted at the close of his address.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Musette," a play in three acts, by Fred. Marsden, was produced for the first time in this city last evening, by Lotta and the Opera House company. The play is a very fair piece of work. Lotta's character, *Musette*, flitting her sprightedly. Miss Kate Fletcher, Miss Weidman, Mrs. Baker, Messrs. Gotthold, Waverly, Owen, Dean and Ellis also had good opportunities, and made the most of them. The piece was well presented throughout, and seemed to strike the fancy of the very large audience present, applauding frequently. "Musette" will be repeated to-night, for Lotta's benefit. Of course she will have a full house.

The Centennials.

This organization of amateurs give their first performance at Library Hall, this evening, the proceeds going to the society for the Improvement of the Poor. A very choice programme has been arranged, and wits have been cudgelled to get up fresh and sparkling jokes and hits on local topics. The singing will be fine, and the burlesque rich. Those who have not yet secured seats will find a few good ones by calling early at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

An excellent bill is now being given by Constantine and Le Clair and the company at this favorite resort.

Minstrelsy.

Seats for the engagement of Carncross & Dixey's minstrels at Library Hall, are now on sale at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

The Fairy Bridal.

A very large and select audience gathered last night at Library Hall to hear the performance of Hewitt's cantata, "The Fairy Bridal," under the direction of Mrs. E. A. Sawyer. The entertainment was opened by an artistically arranged concert of vocal music, in which a very high degree of talent and culture was displayed by the leading performers. The second part consisted of the cantata in which Misses Sadie Smythe and Rosa Weber, and Messrs. Earle and Ralph sang the leading *roles* with a correctness and power that showed the most careful training. The concert was a very successful one in every respect.

The Relief of the Poor.

Josiah Copley, Esq., writes an interesting letter to the *Banner*, relative to the operations of the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor. He prefaces his article by the following remarks.

Never before were the wants of the deserving poor of Pittsburgh so well provided for and so regularly and systematically supplied as they have been the present winter by the association above named. The active workers, both in the management and the distribution, is carried on by an association of ladies, assisted by lady visitors, also ladies, for each of whom a district is assigned. To these visitors a moderate salary is paid, and they are required to give their entire time to the work. None are chosen except intelligent, warm-hearted Christian women, filled not only to dispense charity discreetly, but to carry to the suffering and the over-tempted poor, consolation and counsel.

Allegheny Robberies.

Two more highway robberies are reported in Allegheny. On last Monday evening Robert Ray was knocked down and robbed of one dollar and twenty cents at the corner of Jackson and Federal streets.

Night before last two men assaulted James Alexander, who lives on Hemlock street, at the corner of Sherman avenue and Park way. One caught Mr. Alexander's arms, having made the attack in the rear, while the other attempted to throttle him. But Mr. Alexander struggled violently and shouted at the top of his voice, the men became frightened and fled. The robbers were not recognized in either instance.

Unlimited Remedial Resources.

People sometimes suppose that Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines represent the entire extent of his resources for curing disease. This is an error. Experience proved that while the Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite prescription, Pleasant Purgative Pellets, Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy would, if faithfully used, cure a large variety of even complicated complaints, there would be here and there a case which, from its severity, or from its complication with other disorders, would require other action. These exceptional cases required a thorough examination into their symptoms, to ascertain the exact nature and extent of the disease—their constitutional basis—the parts laboring, and the use of specific remedies to meet and overcome the same. This led to the establishment of WORLD'S DISPENSARY AND HOTEL, with its Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, each of whom is skilled in the treatment of chronic disorders in general and those belonging to his own special department in particular. To one is assigned diseases of the throat and lungs, to another, diseases of the kidneys and urogenital organs; to another diseases of the digestive system; to another, diseases of the nervous system; and to another, diseases of the eye and ear. Thus the highest degree of perfection in medicine and surgery is attained. The establishment of this institution enables the Doctor to meet a long felt want in the treatment of the more severe chronic affections. By a careful consideration of the symptoms given in writing, he successfully treats thousands of cases at their homes. Others visit the Dispensary in person. The amplest resources for the treatment of lingering affections are thus placed at the disposal of every patient, and those on whom the proprietary medicines do not have the desired effect can procure a more thorough and efficient course by a personal application to the proprietor of the World's Dispensary. MWF

A Long Journey.

I came 300 miles to have Dr. Spencer, 251 Penn avenue, extract 50 teeth with Laughing Gas, and full well paid for my journey. I positively tell no pain whatever.

Caucassian Tooth Powder,

Prepared from Dr. Spencer's Formula, warranted purely vegetable, and the best in the market. Recommended by the editors of this paper. Try a box. For sale at 251 Penn avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rye Flour and Corn Meal

A specialty to the trade, at the German Flour Mill, Second and Middle streets, Allegheny. MWF

Great Auction Sale.

Messrs. Urling, Follansbee & Co., No. 121 Wood street, corner Fifth avenue, will offer at auction sale, beginning at 10 o'clock this morning, a large and well selected stock of superior made clothing for men and boys' wear, also a large line of cloths, cassimeres, gents and boys' underwear, &c. This sale presents an opportunity seldom offered of procuring first class goods of the above character, as it is well known that this establishment has always given excellent value to their patrons at private sale; hence in the present instance purchasers can rely upon getting good bargains in everything offered at this sale. The firm intend removing to new quarters and are determined to close out the stock now on hand, after which they will open up at their new location with one of the finest and largest selection of clothing offered in the Pittsburgh public. See advertisement in another column.

The Finest Cigars

in the market at 6 for 25 cents. "The Aroma" U. S. C. M.

A special from Bellefontaine says: The Coroner is holding an inquest to-day at Quincy, situated in the western part of this county, on the remains of John Bb. Webb, who died days since Webb purchased some whisky—quantity not known—of a druggist named Hubbell. Next day he was found dead. His wife sued Hubbell for damages. On investigation, however, it turns out that a physician gave him 240 grains of chloral and one and a-half grains of morphia in the six hours previous to his death. Hubbell employed Professor Halderman, of Columbus, to conduct the *post mortem*.

G. W. Dawson's residence, three miles from Urichsville, was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. Loss $15,000; partially insured.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Arrived—Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Yeager, Tolle and Bismarck, New Orleans; Clinton, Keokuk. Departed—Jeans; Clinton, Dubuque. River stationary. The snow storm continued most of last night, and about five inches of snow fell, pretty much all of which disappeared to-day, under the influence of sunshine and high temperature. There are indications of rain to-night.

A PRETTY POKER-PLAYER.

A Woman on the "Bluff"—Her Exploits in the West—$1,500 Taken Out of the Milwaukee "Bloods" in a Single Night.

[From the Buffalo Express.]

The good people of Milwaukee have been strangely stirred of late by the advent in their midst of a magnificent blonde, who has a slightly penchant for the highly seductive game of "draw poker." Directly upon arriving in the city she secured the most expensive apartments in the hotel, and inserted an advertisement in the morning's paper which would give the readers to infer that she was a lonely young woman, and sighing for the sweets of a young man's companionship. With that peculiar notion for gallantry for which the Milwaukee youth is celebrated, the young lady was at once besieged by notes asking for an appointment, which, of course, was readily granted. At the designated hour the "buck" rapped at the door of her apartment and was greeted with

A VISION OF BEAUTY

that would set the brain of an anchorite aflame and make him heave stones at his grandmother. According to the accounts of an infatuated Milwaukee reporter, who evidently was among those who "was nalled," this young lady is beautiful, tall and graceful, and has a wreath of gloriously golden hair that would make a man fall down and worship in silent adoration! She has absolutely faultless, pure Grecian features, eyes through which "one catches momentary glimpses of heaven." Once under the influence of those eyes and the victim is gone beyond redemption. "What shall we do to pass a pleasant evening? I am so lonely, you know. Do you play cards?" The young man does. "Shall we play casino, or perhaps you know how to play that beautiful game, 'draw poker?'" He eagerly assents; ten-cent ante and a dollar limit, and the result is the knowing lamb is quickly

FLEECED BY THE GUILELESS ONE.

Victory exercises a soporific influence upon the fair one, and the caller is politely dismissed to make room for another victim with whom she has an engagement a few moments later. Whether it is owing to supernatural powers, wax on her fingers, or a marked pack of cards, no one can say, but certain it is that the best players in Milwaukee have been invariably and gloriously worsted. In addition to this, she treats her callers in the most reserved and lady-like manner, and resents the slightest familiarity. She is clearly playing to win, and we have the singular spectacle of an educated, refined, cultivated and beautiful young woman, infatuated with a fearful passion for money-getting, and she certainly thus far has adopted a successful method of gratifying her desire. She won

$1,500 AT A SINGLE SITTING

during her stay in Milwaukee, and other nights averages ranging from $500 to $100.

Since the young woman's sudden rise into notoriety it has been ascertained that she was formerly a resident of Jamestown, N. Y., where she was employed as a teacher in the public schools. The *Democrat* of that place, in alluding to her, says:

"In the year 1867-69 there was in attendance at the J. U. S. and C. I. a young lady named ——, who had, she claimed, run away from her parents in Michigan and come East to get an education.' She was a good student, and in 1869-70 she obtained employment as a teacher in the branch schools. During the years 1870 and 1871 she was employed as a teacher in the grammar schools. She was regarded as a particularly handsome young woman, wonderfully in making her scholars learn. She, however, had a spirited temper, and was known to tell her pupils, when angry, that she would 'cut their ears off' or 'dig out their eyes.'"

She was very bold in the expression of her opinions, made a practice of carrying a revolver concealed in the folds of her bustle, and with her magnificent beauty, naturally exhibited a "flirtatious" turn of mind, which proved extremely disastrous to the youth of the neighborhood. These many peculiar qualities, although extremely interesting, were not exactly desirable in a school teacher, and it was a great relief when she finally resigned and went to Cleveland, where she

BECAME A BOOK AGENT.

This seems to have been the lowest part of her career, though, as an offset to the necessary degredation, she came out of this venture much better, financially, than her employers. Her next attempt was as a "drummer," a "regular commercial traveler," in the millinery line in Cleveland, but that failed to pan out in accordance with her desires, and she next appears in the eminently successful *role* of the "boss poker player." Her present style of beauty seems evidently selected for the *debut* of "The Winning Hand," probably on account of the gullibility of its people, and she certainly bids fair to exact a repetition of the success which has thus far attended her novel scheme. Probably when the right man appears she will play for a nobler game,

AND STRIKE AT THE HEART,

provided it beats inside gold-lined pockets, unless, indeed, she sees the inside of a station house before she completes the enterprise. Just now the good people of Milwaukee are so lost in admiration and wonder that they have not thought of doing anything, and the fateful advent of a new, taking advantage of their ecstacy, will doubtless quietly "skip" the town, only to appear under another name in greener fields and pastures new. Efforts should be made to secure her for the Centennial as a specimen of what American industry can do. She might give the foreigners a few new and pleasant ideas, and, in turning their heads, it would be no more than fair to allow her the privilege of turning their pockets.

ALMOST A TERRA INCOGNITA.

A Land Where the People Live on 'Coon Meat and Wheaten Cakes.

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

Captain Randall has made four successive voyages with the Kentucky during the past winter, to Lustre Landing, 285 miles above the mouth of the St. Francis, close to the Missouri boundary line, and far enough north to reach the high hill region beyond the famous sunk land country. The settlements of the locality referred to are so sparse that postoffices are in many places unknown. The use of the mail by the people is almost even heard of, and the post-office department wonderfully in making her scholars learn. She, however, had a spirited temper, and was known to tell her pupils, when angry, that she would 'cut their ears off' or 'dig out their eyes.'"

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Tricks of the Diamond Smugglers.

A New York correspondent says the low price of diamonds now-a-days does not stop the illicit importation of them. The methods by which diamonds are smuggled are very ingenious, and the system has been so well arranged that our officials have been compelled to employ agents in foreign ports, who telegraph the departure of suspected persons. As soon as the latter arrive they are taken to the Searchers' Bureau in the Custom House, where, if necessary, they are stripped to the skin. The clothing is also searched, even to the seam, and sometimes the heels of the boots are removed to see if there is not hidden there. Even the hair is combed, and a wig, if one be worn, is thoroughly examined. In one instance, a passenger by one of the Cunard steamers had cut in his shirt a wonderful lot of precious stones concealed in the lining of his boots, which were discovered and confiscated. This man was a dealer in these articles, and was determined to continue the traffic. In a short time he went again to London, and soon returned. On this occasion he was closely searched, but nothing was found. He was then released in his went back to the steamer and carried off a large quantity of diamonds he had secreted in the stateroom. Some time ago the authorities received notice of the departure of a notorious diamond smuggler from Europe, bound for New York. On his arrival he was taken to the Searchers' Bureau and thoroughly examined. In his pocket-book was an invoice of eighteen precious stones, which he claimed were examined, each garment by itself. The officers were gratified to discover the precise number mentioned in the invoice, and allowed the man to depart. When he went home he removed a plaster from his back, in the ridges of which he had concealed the true diamonds, those discovered being merely imitation and placed there in order to deceive.

STATE NEWS.

The Philadelphia *Evening Herald* will print an edition on the Centennial grounds. So will the *Times*.

Mr. Kelly, of Brady township, Clearfield county, has killed seventeen foxes during the present winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Read, of Chambersburg, celebrated their golden wedding a few days ago.

Captain William Forsyth, Sr., of Northumberland, died on Wednesday night last, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

Mrs. Krueger, aged 180 years, lives with her daughter, aged eighty years, in Philadelphia. They are very poor, and still work for their living.

Christopher L. Lawrence, an artist of some local note, and a much respected citizen of Williamsport, celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday on the 21st inst.

Frank Garret, a drover, was stopped on the road between Allentown and Wennersville, no Sunday night, 19th inst., by two highwaymen, who beat him severely and robbed him of $350 in money and a silver watch.

The total number of applications for hotel and restaurant license in Berks county, this year, was 425, of which 173 are from Reading, and 259 from country districts. The highest number from any ward in Reading is 28, and from any borough or township, 14.

Edward M. Kauffman, business manager of the Lancaster *Examiner*, died very suddenly on the night of the 21st inst., of paralysis of the brain, aged forty-eight years. He had attended to business the evening before his death, and appeared to be in ordinary health.

Wilson Green, of Philadelphia, proved his title to his last name, on Monday morning last, by trying to "liven up" a fire with coal oil. Not only was the fire improved, but William was "livened up" also. The result of the experiment is that William is not only Green but raw.

The body of Elias Christner, of Garrett, was found on Laurell Hill, in Somerset county, on the 18th inst., frozen to death. He had started to walk to his brother's house, on the mountain, a distance of fifteen miles, but, it is supposed, became benumbed by the cold, and perished as stated.

Mr. Broomall has discontinued his suits for libel against Judge Clayton, in Delaware county, based on charges made against him [Broomall] through the public prints during the campaign of 1874, Clayton having made full and ample retraction, and admitted that the charges were without any foundation whatever.

On last Sunday evening, Mr. Henry Seyler, while returning home in Friedensburg, between ten and eleven o'clock, while passing the public school house, was shot at four times, neither shot taking effect. After the first shot Mr. Seyler immediately drew his pistol and returned the fire, and in this way made his escape. Who the person was who shot at Mr. Seyler is a mystery, but the supposition generally is that it was a trick of some lovers of fun to play a joke on him while returning from a "sparking" expedition.

The York people are becoming excited on the gas question. Several large stores have discarded the use of gas, and adopted coal oil, which is pronounced to be much more satisfactory both as regards light and economy. The borough authorities are also thinking about using coal oil, for lighting the streets, as it is considered it will be more economical. A correspondent of the *Daily* denounces the gas company as "unscrupulous and unjust," and devoid of the common and equitable duties which it owes to the community in which it exists."

Mr. John S. Beardman, Moss street, near Buttonwood, this city, exhibited in this office yesterday the smallest copy of the Bible of which there is any record. It is one inch and a half long and one inch and a quarter wide, bound in leather, the covers ornamented in gilt and the paper gilt edged. The frontispiece contains a portrait of Martin Luther and an illustration of the city of Halle. The book is printed in German, and was published at Halle, Germany, in 1759. The title of the book is "Biblia, oder Inhalt der ganzen Heil. Schrift."—*Reading Times.*

The body of a man named Edward E. Foy, twenty-one years old, was found in an outhouse attached to the Highland school house, near Hazleton. The body apparently had been placed there by persons who had a desire to conceal it for a time. It was frozen to the plank of the floor, from being wet and bloody, and the plank was taken up and the body carried into the school house to be thawed out. A thorough examination by inquest showed that the neck was broken, and that the blood upon him came from his nose, no wounds or bruises other than the broken neck appearing. How and when the other traces of an encounter between people were followed to Freehold, and it is the theory of some that a row occurred between this man and those with whom he started for Highland, fighting on their way, and that in the melee this man's neck was broken and he was placed in the outhouse to avoid any discovery of him.

Near Stanton's Mills, Somerset county, died recently two very aged women, sisters, the elder aged eighty-seven and the younger eighty-two. They resided with the family of the son of one of them, and had both become somewhat childish and intractable several months prior to their death. They were sick at the same time, and occupied beds in the same room, footing each other. It is related by a neighbor that the two old women quarreled just a short time previous to their death, about the position in which the Bible should be placed upon a table in the room, and each was bound to have her way. The quarrel was a mere child's play in bed, and in the manner of little children called each other "names," meanwhile shaking their fists in a manner threatening. It had been the boast of each that she would live longer than her sister; and at last when this longer woman peacefully passed from earth, the elder seemed for a moment to glory in the fact that she had won the race. But it was not for long. Even before the bodies of her dead sister was cold, she too relinquished her feeble hold on life, and slept the sleep that knows no waking this side the portals of the tomb.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

OHIO NEWS.

Columbiana county is to vote on a new jail.

Henry Z. Mills, an old resident of Columbus, died suddenly on Monday, of heart disease.

Sprague's sash-weight factory, at Youngstown, was burned on Monday evening. Loss $4,000; no insurance.

Special dispatches to the Cincinnati *Star* from a large number of towns in the State report the fruit prospects good.

The whisky dealers of Oberlin have all signed a contract to sell intoxicating liquors to no one; not even a physician.

An ex-probate judge has sued a Zanesville gambler to recover $3,000 lost at divers and sundry times in gaming with the man of cards.

Mayor Marx has called a meeting of the citizens of Toledo to take into consideration the proposition to send the Mayor's Cadets to the Centennial.

The Canton *Times* office has been removed to Massillon, and the paper is now issued as the Massillon *Times*, devoted to the interests of the Democracy.

Ann Terry, wife of Warner Terry, of Mt. Vernon, died there Friday morning, aged seventy-six. Mrs. Terry came with her husband to Knox county in 1828, and has resided in that community ever since.

The Commissioners of Columbiana county have made a return in accordance with the act of 1874, requiring all prisoners committed to jail for non-payment of fine and costs, to work to the amount of said fine and costs, on the public highway or the public works as may be designated by the Commissioners, said prisoners being allowed $1 50 per day, until fine and costs are paid.

A special to the Cleveland *Leader* from Sandusky, says: On the 5th inst., a young lady named Appleton, who resided near Fostoria, apparently died. Arrangements were made for her funeral, which was held afterward the body was taken to the church. Before the opening of services the minister discovered moisture on the under side of the coffin lid. It was over the supposed corpse's face. The body was examined and found to be warm, and taken home, and has remained in that condition since. All efforts at resuscitation are unavailing and medical men are nonplussed.

Philip McMann, a boy fourteen years old, has commenced suit against the Lane Mattress Company, damages laid at $20,000. The lad had an arm cut and crushed between the fan and picker of a ropepicking machine at the defendant's work upon Broadway. It is claimed that the defendant was in fault in setting one so young and inexperienced to work upon so dangerous a machine, and that there were no proper guards upon the same, and that the boy had no instruction how to manage the business and was left alone in a room without any one to superintend and watch his work. It was the first day of his employment.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Mr. George Hertenstein dropped dead to-day. He was standing in the middle of the floor, in Turkoop Bros.' merchant tailor store, 196 South Fourth street, talking to one of those gentlemen. The subject of conversation was: "Who is the happiest man in the world?" when they report than the old man pulled a struggle for life. This is, undoubtedly, the most powerful stimulant that can be felt. But it often urges a man to fruitless and useless exertions, wasting his strength and hastening his death. For presence of mind, strength of nerve, and patience in effort against fearful odds, to the Yarmouth boatmen must be conceded the palm over all holiday competitors. And his chief merit lay in self-possession and endurance.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

The Wife of a Cabinet Officer who broke up President Jackson's Cabinet.

Many persons have heard the story, but as told now by a Washington correspondent will interest nearly everybody. Few people know that the once famous Mrs. Eaton still lives; she who, as wife of Gen. Jackson's Secretary of War, raised such a commotion nearly half a century ago in Washington society. As pretty Peggy O'Neil, the daughter of a country tavern keeper at Bladensburg, she won the heart of a purser in the navy, Mr. Timberlake, and after his death married General James Eaton. Society in those days was decidedly in a rough, nude state; and, according to a veracious chronicler, the only requisites for introduction into the best circles were "a clean shirt, a whole coat and a Congressional friend." Hot disputes characterized social parties, where gentlemen dashed wine in each other's faces, ladies clasped their glasses in the palms of their hands to hide the quantity of whisky they drank, and members of Congress